

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

NUMBER 53.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

There has been a little skirmish up the Tennessee river, in which a small force less than 100 men—landed from the gunboats, were driven back to the boats by a superior force of rebels.

The boats seem to have effectively silenced the rebel batteries, but had no force adequate to any demonstration on the land. The entire affair is of little importance, inasmuch as no formidable resistance could be made to the boats, and the navigation of the river is free from obstruction.

JEFF. THOMPSON.

The affair at Siletson—twenty-six miles from Cairo, southwest, on the road to New Madrid—appears to have been more successful than previously reported.

Jeff Thompson was driven into the swamps and artillery and prisoners captured. We infer that Thompson's force was effectually dispersed.

RESTRICTIONS UPON WAR NEWS.

It may be well to say to our readers that we are required to suppress all army letters; also information received orally in regard to the movements or position of regiments. We believe that this now necessary silence will soon be broken by the shouts of victory that will resound from one end of the land to the other.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

We have received two well considered articles upon the school law question, which came too late to have any bearing upon the action of the Legislature—the law having been enacted—they are therefore not published.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—MESSRS. ALDRICH AND WINDOM.

The special dispatches of the Chicago Tribune of the 25th, say, the passage of the homestead by one hundred majority, to day, is an achievement due to the efforts of Messrs. Potter of Wisconsin, and Aldrich and Windom of Minnesota.

WHAT SLAVERY DOES.

Out of six-eight Confederate prisoners, taken by Captain Oliver at the Blue Springs settlement, in Jackson county, Missouri, only fourteen could write their names. The large proportion of the prisoners from Fort Donelson, who cannot read, is notorious. This is one of the saddest fruits of slavery, and of the character of the material composing the staple of the rebellion, which this war has yet revealed. A free and popular government cannot prosper with an educated people, and the tendency of slavery is to enslave them in ignorance.

NEWS ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Budd's Ferry, on the Lower Potomac, writes that at dress parade Lieut. Col. Wells announced to the Massachusetts First, "that in the course of ten days we should stand upon the hills of Virginia opposite our present camp, and that there would be a terrific battle." He said that the First Massachusetts regiment would have the hardest of the fighting and the post of danger, but that he did not fear the result. From this statement it is supposed the Massachusetts First will be in the advance, to act as skirmishers.

The store of F. Cornet & Co., on Broadway, St. Louis, was robbed of \$11,000 in promissory notes, \$2,700 in public securities, \$200 worth of goods, and about \$50 in silver change. The robbers blew open the safe, tearing things all to pieces in the counting room. The explosion was heard by the police and by neighbors, but they thought more noise had been fired at the forts or on the river.

A portion of the correspondence of Lord Lyons with his Government appears in the latest British Blue Book. It appears that the charge of pro-slavery plotters, &c., often made against Lord Lyons, is entirely unfounded. He writes very much like one of those awful persons known as an "abolitionist."

The London Times misreports a Parliamentary speech of Earl Derby, making him say that the time had nearly come when the Confederate States must be recognized. The Earl said the time had not come. He took occasion, in Parliament, to point out the inaccuracy of the Times.

The question of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia is exciting much attention among members of Congress, and there can be but little doubt of the ultimate passing of the bill now before that body providing for emancipation and compensation. Slavery in the District is little more than a name. Comparatively few of the citizens are masters, and the general sentiment of the people is opposed to the existence of slavery. As an institution, it should no longer exist in the capital of the great American Republic.

NAVIGATION OF THE MINNESOTA.—The Messrs. Houghton have commenced refitting their steamers, the Antelope and Ariel, for the coming season. What they design making of these steamers is altogether a mystery. We only know they understand their "biz," and that the boats will be put in good condition to perform the labor required of them. —Valley Transcriber.

## THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR MARCH.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

## Minnesota Legislature.

Minnesota Legislature.

FOURTH SESSION.

Senate.

TUESDAY, March 4, 1862.

The Senate was called to order at ten o'clock.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DUFFY: To allow the town of Spring Lake, Scott county, to levy a tax of five mills annually for town purposes.

To locate a State road from Bloomington ferry to Bell's Blaine.

By Mr. REINER: From the committee on printing: To amend the act in relation to printing and distributing the laws and public documents.

By Mr. BALDWIN: For the protection of the St. Anthony and North Minneapolis Bridge Company. Rules suspended.

By Mr. SMITH: The bill ordered to a third reading.

RAILROAD RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions offered by Mr. WEBER

against the Potowatomi.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, the same were

read and laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED.

House bill to locate a State road from New Ulm to New Auburn, Sibley county.

House bill to authorize the county of Houston to issue bonds.

House bill to detach the county of Sherburne from the county of Benton, for judicial purposes, and to provide for holding a court there.

House bill to amend the act providing for township organization.

House bill to provide for the removal of obstructions in the streets of incorporated towns and villages.

House bill to abate the tax of 1858 in the county of Carver.

House bill to define the boundaries of Becker county.

House bill to define the boundaries of Otter Tail county.

Senate bill to protect the St. Anthony and North Minneapolis Bridge Company.

Bill to enable the city of St. Paul

to gain possession of the St. Paul bridge.

House bill to amend the act in respect to grand and petit juries.

House bill to amend the charter of the city of St. Paul.

RAILROAD BILL.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, the house bill to facilitate the construction of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad was taken from the table.

The question being upon agreeing to the amendments adopted in committee of the whole, the same were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. DANIELS, the Senate took a recess half past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate was called to order at half past two o'clock.

When the Senate took a recess, the question was upon ordering the bill to facilitate the construction of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad to a third reading.

The bill was read a third time.

A. B. Frostick served in a protest against the bill.

M. B. KIRKETON also spoke in opposition to the bill.

Section 1. That the sum of five thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars and eight cents (\$4,900.88) be appropriated for the payment of expenses which may be necessary, but not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing and maintaining the railroad for military and other purposes, as specified in the bill.

Sec. 2. That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

AN ACT.

Making appropriations for the purpose of reimbursing Charles Scheffer, master by him paid for military services.

It is enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the sum of five thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars and eight cents (\$4,900.88) be appropriated for the payment of expenses which may be necessary, but not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing and maintaining the railroad for military and other purposes.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

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Portrait that standard sheet! Where breathes the boy that falls before us. With freedom's banner floating over us?

ETHNOLOGY OF MINNESOTA.

The St. Anthony News notices with just commendation, the interesting and valuable paper by the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, which is appended to the Report of the Commissioner of Statistics. This upreceding little essay upon a subject which is engaging the attention of the best minds of the age, evinces a breadth of research, and a boldness of generalization, which proves the author to be not only a close student but a vigorous thinker. Race is, in many respects, the most important and controlling of all the elements which enter into the foundation and structure of human societies, and it is natural that in the building up of a new State, thoughtful minds should look to the quality of the fibre that is being woven into the social web. No statesman, indeed, can overlook without peril this fundamental question of race. It underlies all history and all destiny. The social policy that fits the Saxon would be the social policy that fits the Indian.

Each race bears its own fruit of ideas—of laws—all over the world. Not that race is everything—if we may venture to differ with Governor Donnelly. Race is the type—the organism in embryo; but it is climate and physical circumstances which determines its mode and degree of development. Race is the internal principle—the organic plan of life. Its physical surroundings are the external forces which mould its accidental and secular forms, of growth. Race, so to speak, is the raw material of society—the hot metal of life and temperament, whose history is to be cast in the mould of physical nature.

Climate, mountain ranges, plains, rivers, seas, relative geographical position, not only give direction to the pursuits and social tendencies of races,—and thus largely determine the forms of civilization—but these agencies are mainly concerned in the geographical distribution of races. The tribes of men—however furious their migrations may seem—naturally seek out the physical theatres to which they are best adapted. They dwell and flourish only there. Elsewhere they decay. The internal and external forces—man and nature—thus act and react upon each other; and if it be true that the highest civilization springs from the best race, it is true also that it springs from the best race only in certain physical conditions. Place Germany or England ten degrees farther south, and Goethe and Shakespeare would have been chancing gondoliers. Transplant Italy to the Baltic, and Raphael or Dante are monstrous impossibilities. The Saxon grows best where wheat grows best. Wheat and he die fruitless under a torrid sun. Nor is climate everything. A race of savages nearly bolt the world in the isotherm of London, and indigenous cannibals howl for Christian blood in eight of Melbourne. Nevertheless, may we take for granted that in the long run race and climate have found each other out, and that we see them in their natural and proper relation.

In this sense we are to accept the proposition of Governor Donnelly, that "What we call civilization has in all ages sprung from the combination in one people of the characteristics which distinguish the races of cold and hot climates."

The ardor of the one is united to the resolution of the other. The passion of that—each "adding to the other a new and high power" and "producing a race full of life—restless and adventurous—making itself felt on every side and subduing in time the kindred races of its progenitors." The historical examples cited to show the effects of the commingling of the German and Celtic races throughout Europe, would seem to justify this generalization. These races emigrated to Europe respectively from Northern and Southern Asia, and their line of contact and intermixture defines the course of empire and civilization in that continent.

All the populations of western Europe, from which that of the United States is drawn, may be referred to these two great stocks. A very small proportion of the American people is of Scythian origin. By an elaborate analysis of the numerical distribution of these races in the countries from which the population of Minnesota has been derived, Gov. Donnelly deduces the following table, showing the proportions which these elements respectively hold in our population:

	Rate per cent. of whole.
German,	48,770
Scythian,	111,059
Total,	160,831
Unclassed,	1,284
Total,	172,023

These proportions hold good to a great extent throughout the United States—and this arithmetic contains the secret of the peculiar union of English and French qualities—of German plenitude and Celtic bile; of solidity and enthusiasm; of vigor and nerve; of weight and dash—which distinguish the American people.

Gov. Donnelly notes two laws as governing all combinations of race.

MCLELLAN'S POLITICS.

The New York Tribune assures that General McClellan is a Constitutional Democrat. This is one of the immemorial falsifications perpetrated with malicious intent and politeness by the Tribune school of journalists and politicians. General McClellan was not an active politician, but was a supporter of Douglas. *Cincinnati Commercial*.

This is the first time we have heard of General McClellan's party sentiments before the war.

One who knows him intimately assures us that he was neither a Democrat nor a Republican, but an independent Constitutional Union man, endorsing Douglas' popular sovereignty principle, but agreeing with the Republicans in their opposition to the extension of slavery into new territories—*Chicago Journal*.

TROPHIES.—Charles E. Crane, of Company F, 2d Minnesota regiment, has presented with a military button, taken by himself at the battle of Fort Donelson, from the body of Capt. Ford, of the 15th Mississippi, Chickasaw Grays. It is a very fine button, ornamented with a single star.

Corporal Wm. Connington, of the same

Minnesota regiment and the same company,

sawn off a bowie-knife, marked "M. E. Ross, Co. K, 15th Miss. Regt."

It is one of the most treasured knives

which the Mississippians expected to

frighten the United States troops out of

their boots, shoes, breeches, hats, coats and jackets.

The Southern bowie-knife, however,

ever huge, proves to be no match for the

loyal bayonet.—*Louisville Journal*.

GRATITUDE ON THE BATTLE FIELD.—The

Richmond *Enquirer* correspondent writes, that in the terrible engagement of

Saturday, there was an orderly sergeant,

seeing a rebel point a rifle at the captain of his company, he threw himself in front of his fellow officer, received the bullet in his breast, and fell dead in the arms of the man he had saved. The brave fellow had been reared and very generously treated by the captain's father, and had decided when entering that he would be happy to die to save the life of his benefactor's son. Then wherefore his appointment? We have hundreds of good, well qualified men, unobjectionably politically and otherwise, who would gladly take the place. Why should he be appointed?—*Richmond Enquirer*.

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It is pleasant to apply to our worthy chief

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

RATES OF ADVERTISING  
IN THE  
ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.

ONE SQUARE IN DAILY. ONE SQUARE IN WEEKLY.  
1 day \$ 50 1 week \$ 100  
2 days 96 2 weeks 175  
3 days 132 3 weeks 225  
4 days 145 1 month 300  
5 days 165 2 months 500  
6 weeks 200 3 months 700  
7 weeks 230 4 months 800  
8 months 240 6 months 1000  
9 months 1000 9 months 1200  
1 year 1000 1 year 1500

Advertisers will receive a weekly statement of their account, and will be charged for the same.

Legal advertisements published at the expense of the Attorney's ordering, and not deliverable for the delivery of affidavits. Advertisements not accountable for the amount of legal advertisements beyond the amount of the weekly rates.

Advertisments published in both the Daily and Weekly will be charged at the daily rate.

Business Notices published by the Editors only, one dollar, if over one line, ten cents per line.

Advertisments headed and placed under the heading of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double the usual rates; if under that amount, they will be charged at the regular rates.

Very advertisements to pay quarterly.

Advertisments for less than three months, to pay in advance.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

POSTAGE CHARGES.—From 12 o'clock A.M. to 1 o'clock P.M.,

Postage for letters.

From 12 o'clock P.M. to 1 o'clock A.M.,  
Postage for letters.

For Letters, Postage, &c.,

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

(BY TELEGRAPH)  
FOREIGN NEWS.

London, March 4.  
The steamer *Norfolk*, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Llandudno on the 21st ult., arrived this morning. The political news possesses no particular interest.

Sales of cotton for the last four days amount to \$11,000.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Parliament proceedings unimportant. The bill authorizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was passed in its second reading in the House of Commons.

The morning Post has an editorial urging the removal of the prohibition in the West Indies against the export of cotton for obtaining colored laborers from any part of North America, and advocates the emigration of negroes from Canada, to the West Indies, to develop the cotton culture of those islands.

It is asserted that the Government has said there was confirmation of the news by way of America, that the Spaniards had sustained a decided defeat at the hands of the English, and that the capture of the islands was considered necessary.

**FRANCE.**—It is rumored that Prince Napoleon is dissatisfied with the terms of address on the Roman question, and will move an amendment for more energetic language.

The Moniteur says the government of the Emperor has requested information at Rome concerning the condition of the legions and bishops in Rome for the colonization of Martinique. The letter having been published in France without having been previously communicated to the government, Cardinal Antonelli replied that the invitation was simply a friendly one and not obligatory in character,—only intended to give weight to the religious ceremony. On this reply the government sent a protest, and the Pope said the bishop should not leave their dioceses and must not ask permission to quit the empire except where serious diocesan interests should call them to Rome.

**ENGLAND.**—English funds were dull but steady. On the 20th, Consul reported in moderate demand, at a general rate of 5 per cent.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.—It is reported that insurances are daily effected on ships and their cargoes to run the blockade of the Southern ports. The highest premium paid is 15 guineas, and the ships are entitled to select any port. In some instances the insurance rates of 10 guineas are as low as 10 guineas. Nearly all the vessels insured are steamers of 1500 tons.

The French horse is believed to be undergoing an improvement, owing to a heavy receipt of gold from London.

The telegraph from the Red Sea to London is now open.

The iron-paned brig *Warrior* is ordered from Gibratlar to Portsmouth.

Manchester advises report goods and yearning upward, but market quiet. Breadstuffs generally dull. W. N. & Co. report flour quiet and steady—wheat quiet and steady. Red southern and western 12@12s. 2d. White southern and western 10@10s. 6d. Corn quiet. French yellow 20s. 3@20s. 6d. Provisions steady, but dull and unchanged. Beef steady. Pork heavy. Bacon quiet 35@36d. Lard firm.

**LATEST PER STEAMER.**

Total stock in the port is estimated at 47,000 bars including 17,000 American Breadstuffs' market closed with a downward tendency.

Rome, Feb. 20.

The police have made many arrests. The proclamation of the National Committee has been secretly posted up here. The committee hopes for early success but commits patience.

It is believed that Napoleon has given an assurance to the Pope that the French troops will not leave Rome.

A popular manifestation was prepared to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Gaeta. Numerous processions traversed the streets to prevent it taking place.

Adjoined.

Washington, March 4.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from merchants and dealers, business on Pacific coast, asking immediate action by Congress to provide for the transportation of mails between New York and Panama, and Aspinwall, as at present the United States has no arrangement for such transportation. Referred.

Mr. Davis presented a petition from citizens of Boston, asking Congress to drop the negro question and attend to the business of the country.

The House passed the joint resolution of the act of July, indemnifying the legal expenses of the defense of the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, the committee on military affairs was instructed to inquire into and report on the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers at Madison, Indiana.

Resolution of Mr. Pendleton, it was resolved that the State of Indiana and the Treasury be directed to communicate to the House the amount of subscription to the national loan, authorized by the act of July 17th, 1861, the amounts of money paid on such subscriptions, and the purposes to which such subscriptions have been applied.

The House passed the joint resolution of the act of July, indemnifying the legal expenses of the defense of the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Collier, the bill authorizing the Commissioner for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries was passed. The bill authorizes the President to appoint a Commissioner to meet the British Commissioner to take measures for the naval and military protection in the Trent amounting in all to \$27,500 were moved and unanimously agreed to.

In the debate on the subject, Mr. Bright strongly denounced the policy of the Government. He said the money had been worse than thrown away. The threatening message had been received and gave offence to the people of the United States.

Earl Russell's first dispatch he said had more the appearance of a declaration of war than a declaration of neutrality, and then quoted from declarations of the President and Secretary of State to show that an entirely different scheme had been declared by government. The colonization scheme was wild and impracticable. He contended that the preservation of the greatest virtue of the slaves, and that to go forward with the constitution, our common constitution, in one hand and peace in the other.

Mr. Cowan said that he argued with the Senator from California.

The Wisconsin Senate refused to concur with the Assembly in expunging the State's rights section of 1859.

**F. KNAUFT,**  
DEALER IN  
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS  
Corner of Seventh and Olive streets.

Flour of the best brands.  
Fresh Fish in rolls or jars,  
Sugar, Syrups, Tea and all other articles, com-  
monly used in cookery of good quality super-  
ior.

**NEW PLATFORM SCALES,**  
of Fahrenheit's best make, always correct and ready  
for use. These have a large platform. Price \$100  
for scale. Weighs up to 1000 lbs.

**RETAIL PROVISION MARKET,**  
St. Paul, March 5, 1862.

F. W. TUGHELT, Third Street, next door to  
Gumb's Book Store, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
Tobacco, Cigars, &c., is just receiving his fall and  
winter stocks, and is prepared to fill orders to any ex-  
tent, for

**FIVE IMPORTED CIGARS,**  
Misouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in  
the city.

**SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,**  
a large assortment. These pipes are all the good now.  
F. W. TUGHELT.

From Harper's Ferry.  
Charleston, Va., March 2.

From Harper's Ferry, March 2.  
One thousand bars to one thousand bars,  
have been seized and are now in the possession of  
the Confederates.

A woolen mill owned by a man named Davis, which had been manufacturing Con-  
federate cloth, was also seized, with consider-  
able stock.

Richard Washington, brother of John A. Washington, is now confined at Harper's

XXXVII CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Stevens, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill providing for an internal revenue tax, to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt. Referred to the committee of the whole, and made to the special order one week from next Tuesday.

Mr. Stevens said considerable impatience had been expressed by the public at the delay in introducing the bill. He said that to wait for the committees on ways and means did not obtain possession of the estimates and facts to enable them to judge how much the revenue was necessary, until the first week in January.

The committee were also engaged upon the currency question, including the Treasury note bill. The tax subject was referred to a sub-committee, which worked as assiduously as possible during every hour they were not engaged in the House. He believed they had worked more hours every day since that time than any laborer in the country, article by article, until they adopted it as unanimous report. The tax subject was referred to a sub-committee, which worked as assiduously as possible during every hour they were not engaged in the House. He believed they had worked more hours every day since that time than any laborer in the country, article by article, until they adopted it as unanimous report. The tax subject was referred to a sub-committee, which worked as assiduously as possible during every hour they were not engaged in the House. 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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

**COLUMBUS IS EVACUATED!**

The laboring time and telegraph have accomplished their travail, and are delivered of the event that has been struggling a week past for admission into the world of accomplished fact—**COLUMBUS IS EVACUATED!** A very Gibraltar is surrendered without a blow. A well apprised army of 15,000 men have fled from the strongest post situated that the enemy has occupied west of the mountains, if, indeed, it was not the strongest he occupied anywhere.

The fate of Fort Donelson was sufficient warning.

Where has the enemy gone? He has abandoned a position ten fold stronger than any he can fly to. It is like to talk of fortifying an island. Will he make a stand at Memphis and expose that Sodom of rebellion to a bombardment that would rain fire and iron in more terrible destruction, if possible, than overwhelmed the devoted miles of the Plain?

It is but to retreat, and when pursued to retreat again, until the miserable desolate followers of the chiefs of the wicked rebellion shall have abandoned their leaders to the hangman's fate that awaits them.

**THE RETREAT FROM COLUMBUS.**

The following from a Memphis paper of recent date, probably indicates the truth in regard to the movement from Columbus.

The forces at New Madrid and Fort Pillow, together with the Columbus troops, are to repair at once to Memphis, and make a stand—making an array of about 50,000 men, Island No. 10, forty-five miles below Columbus, by no possibility to be made as strong as the position just abandoned.

Part of the troops left Columbus by rail, which would not have been the case if they had been destined for the island.

It will be a retreat until the already demoralized army has melted away.

**\* \* \* THE HAND WRITING ON THE WALL.**

How literally the ancient sign of prophecy by the doomed Babylonian, appears to the modern Tyrant! "A hand writing" appears upon the wall of the modern Babylon, striking terror to the hearts of the chiefs of this unholy rebellion.

"The hand writing on the wall" is the only method that the still loyal men of Richmond—who do not know each other—dare use to encourage and communicate in the hour that precedes their long delayed deliverance. No wonder we hear of the arrest and incarceration of John Minor Botts and other suspected loyalists. Rebel tyrant! "MENE, MENE, TEKEL UPHARSIN!"

**DEATH OF GEN. LANDER.**

The announcement of the death of the gallant Lander, will be received by the nation with profound sorrow.

It is remarkable that among our losses during the war there should be so many men of heroic character—who mean heroes of a poetic and historic nature, and not merely the bravery shared in common by all our officers and men.

We would class Ellsworth, Lyon, Baker and Lander as heroes in history by virtue of their eventful lives, and the circumstances surrounding their deaths.

Frederick W. Lander was a native, we believe, of Massachusetts—a Civil Engineer, distinguished in his profession. Our first knowledge of him, and his first appearance upon the broader theatre of public action, was in connection with the expedition that started from St. Paul in the Spring of 1853 to survey a railroad route to the Pacific Ocean. Gov. Isa. C. Stevens was in chief command of the expedition, and Lander second. However, the expedition had not advanced far before Stevens' incompetency was so apparent that he was compelled, practically, to surrender the command to Lander. He conducted the survey successfully, until Captain, now General, McClellan was met on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, who, thence completed it to the Pacific.

Since then, General Lander has been in charge of important wagon road expeditions across the plains and the mountains. Our readers will remember the part he bore in the famous Potter and Pryor affair, in which Lander was Potter's second. Potter being the challenged party named bowie knives as the weapons, to which the chivalrous Virginian objected, as unusual and barbarous. Lander himself then offered to fight Pryor with his own weapons, but the doughty duelist plead no cause of quarrel with Lander.

Colonel Lander was on General McClellan's staff in Western Virginia, and participated in the brilliant service that was McClellan's passport to the chief command of our armies.

At the battle—or rather massacre—of Ball's Bluff, Lander was in command of a brigade, and was wounded in the leg. Since then he has been in command on the Upper Potowmack, and recently led one of the most daring and brilliant dashes at the enemy, of the war.

He was married about two years ago, to the distinguished actress, Miss Davenport. He has been pressing the acceptance of his resignation for some time past, for which,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

NUMBER 54.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

### THE WEEKLY PRESS

Is issued this morning, and for quantity and excellence of reading matter is not excelled by any previous number, as the following table of contents will show. It can be obtained at the counting room, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for five cents per copy:

PAGE I.—"Voyage of the Good Ship Union" (poetry); "Overland from the Mississippi River to Puget Sound"; "Inaugural Address of Jeff. Davis"; "Ethnology of Minnesota"; etc.

PAGE II.—"A Letter from the Secretary of War;" "A Forgery on Stanton;" "The Force of Habit;" "East Tennessee;" "Bureau of Statistics;" "Red River Postage;" "News Items;" "Fitz James O'Brien;" "From Washington;" "Seesch Prisoners at Camp Douglas;" etc.

PAGE III.—"News Items;" "Religious Views of Prince Albert;" "Proceedings of the Minnesota Legislature."

PAGE IV.—"A Confused View of Things;" "Advance of the Army of the Potomac;" etc.

PAGE V.—"The Latest Telegraphic News." PAGE VI.—"John Stuart Mill on the Contest in America;" "Hail a Million of Slaves Freed;" "Government of the Rebel States;" "Rich Scene in the Wheeler Legislature;" "The Blockade at Beaufort;" "The Olive Branch and the Constitution;" "Queen Victoria's Speech;" "Death of Willie Lincoln;" "Gen. Fremont as a Military Man;" "Incidents at Fort Donelson;" "Governor Robinson of Kansas Impeached;" "Slavery in the District of Columbia."

PAGE VII.—"Foreign News;" "Official Account of the Operations of General Burnside's Expedition;" "Arrival of more Prisoners at Chicago."

PAGE VIII.—"The Local News of the week; Extended and Reliable Reviews of the St. Paul and other Markets; also the State Laws passed and approved during the past week."

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

THE LAST DAY.—This is the last day of the session, and consequently both branches were hurrying up business yesterday. Our reports show that a large amount of business was transacted in both branches.

THE RAILROAD.—The Minnesota and Pacific Railroad bill was killed twice yesterday and will probably be resurrected again this evening.

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THE LAST DAY.—

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.



For ever did such a banner float,  
Whose braided tail has beat before us,  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner blunting o'er us?

**THE MONROE DOCTRINE.**

Now that England, France and Spain are engaged in a combined invasion of Mexico, and the proposition is at least talked of to impose on the people of Mexico a monarchical government, with succession of one of the royal houses of Europe, as king, the "Monroe doctrine" is frequently referred to.

Although all intelligent readers know that the "Monroe doctrine" was one of opposition to European intervention in the affairs of the American continent, there may be some who would like to have before them the terms in which principle was enunciated. On the second of December, 1823, President Monroe, in his annual message to Congress, used the following language:

"In the view of the European powers in matter relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor do I think it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries or make preparations for self-defense. In this hemisphere, we are not of necessity compelled immediately to interfere, but by circumstances which must be obvious to a enlightened and impartial observer."

The political system of the Allied Powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to this difference, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matred by the wisdom of our most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations which we still enjoy with the United States and those powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety.

With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power, we have had no interest to share, nor interferred. But with the government of the United States, whose independence and maintenance in this hemisphere we have, on great consideration, acknowledged, we could not wait any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or compelling them in any other manner, their destiny by an English master, in any other light than as the manifest action of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

This was the honorable position assumed by the United States almost forty years ago, with references more especially to the European powers of Spain and Portugal.

**LETTER FROM GEN. FREMONT.**

The following letter from Gen. Fremont was read at a "Union Festival" in New York on Washington's birthday Feb. 22, 1862.

I am fully sensible of the honor done me in being designated to reply in behalf of "The Army and Navy."

Their important and signal victories assure the preservation of that nationality whose attainment is typified in the name of our country, and I should have been glad of the opportunity to add my voice to the applause which a country gives them on this anniversary.

Especially would I have been glad to have found so fitting an occasion to express my own admiration of the brilliant success which has attended, and that part of the western army in whose triumphs I naturally feel a special interest.

My engagements here are, however, of such a positive character that they will not permit me to be absent.

Begging you, therefore, to assure the committee of my hearty participation in the object of the meeting.

I am, very truly yours,

J. C. FREMONT,  
Major General United States Army.

**THE FALL OF FORT DONELSON.**

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 19.

After three days of the most desperate fighting ever witnessed on this continent (so declares a veteran regular officer) the most desperate fighting against the most tremendous odds, in which day after day the invader's invaders were driven back from their own camps, our glorious Southern land, from sheer exhaustion, has borne home a new avalanche of reinforcements to the South. The already enormous weight against which they have hitherto struggled, with complete success, and has suffered one of those defeats which are common in war, but which entail no dishonor to our cause, and which will animate to the most stern and undying resistance every true Southern heart.

If these bloody barbarians, whose hands are now soaked to the elbows in the blood of men, defending their homes and freedom, believe that they are now one inch nearer the subjugation of the South when they started on their infernal mission, they prove themselves to be log-herds and madmen as well as savages and murderers. They have taught us a lesson we admit; they have admonished us to be more wary and circumspect, to husband with greater care our limited resources, and not to undermine our enemy.

**ANOTHER TRIUMPH OVER THE SLAVE POWER.**

From the National Republican, 26th.

The sky is brightening. Our army in the field is to have something to do besides capturing way negroes, or it will do nothing. It will be well that the house of Representatives yesterday passed a bill prohibiting the officers of the army and marines from engaging in the nefarious business of buying negro slaves and returning them to their masters. The passage of the bill was hotly contested by the small minority which opposed it, but notwithstanding their parliamentary tactics to stave it off, by which the debate was only prolonged, so as to bring out no measure.

The bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate, as that body is no friend to the business of slave-catching; and we can then rejoice

in one of the greatest triumphs of freedom over the dark curse of slavery which this session has achieved.

**HOSPITAL FUND OF THE FIRST MINNESOTA REGIMENT.**

STATEMENT OF CHAPLAIN NEILL.  
CAMP STONE, NEAR EDWARD'S FERRY, MD.,  
Monday night, Feb. 24, 1862.

His Excellency Alex. Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota.

DEAR SIR—It seems proper that through you, a semi-annual report on the condition of the noble Hospital Fund of the First Regiment, contributed with many kind words and blessings, should be rendered to the donors resident in different localities.

We would recall the origin of this fund. While encamped near Alexandria, Surgeon Stewart, and Assistant Surgeon Bouillon requested the Chaplain to appeal to the various branches of the Church in Minnesota, for a small fund that would enable them to aid the sick without the delay incident to a requisition on the Medical Department.

The appeal was limited to the organizations of the church, not to exclude others because these are necessarily benevolent, and widely distributed throughout the State.

Shortly after its publication, the battle and repulse of July 21st occurred, and the First Minnesota being in the extreme right of our Army, and in the closest proximity to the extreme left of the Rebels, our brave soldiers were by scores either killed or wounded.

As soon as our citizens recovered from the shock of the sad intelligence, they manifested tender sympathy, and contributions for our Hospital Fund were forwarded from all parts of the State by churches and associations, and men of different belief and nationality.

The Chaplain has of course been a simple Treasurer, making disbursements by order of the Surgeons, and they have disbursed the fund with great care not knowing how soon it may be before an engagement will occur, when heavy drafts on it will be necessary.

It is believed that all the funds forwarded have been received with the exception of fifty dollars from Northfield, and this we have been told was used for the benefit of one of the companies, by the gentleman to whom it was entrusted.

Mr. Schefer forwarded from Stillwater \$44.07, which by request of the donors, was subsequently given to Lieut. Muller for the benefit of Company E.

This brief report has been written in a tent, with a strong spring gale blowing, and amid all incidents to an order to march early to-morrow; but I hope and believe that the figures are correct, and you will confer a favor by having it published in the newspapers, to satisfy the contributors.

EDWARD D. NEILL, Chaplain.

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO HOSPITAL FUND, FIRST MINNESOTA REGIMENT.**

SAIN'T PAUL.

July 29th, Market street Methodist Church, do... \$25 00

Aug. 1st, Scandinavian, do... 23 00

July 29th, First Presbyterian ch., \$27 58

Central " 20 00

" House of Hope, do... 11 00

July 27th, Plymouth congregation, 23 68

17th, Roman Catholic Cathedral Congregation, 5 00

July 29th, Hope Engine Company, 20 00

Aug. 1st, Morris Lemptry, Esq., 100 00

Aug. 1st, Citizens, per Mrs. Rodney Parker, 67 00

Sept. 1st, Christian sisters, Mrs. D. A. Robertson, 10 50

Mr. W. L. Banings' domes, 10 00

Aug. 8th, Philip Hopper's Concert, 67 15

St. Paul Female Seminary, 7 00

W. C. Thompson, Esq., 10 00

Aug. 24, Citizens, per Mrs. Burt and Robertson, 225 00

**SAIN'T ANTHONY.**

July 29th, Citizens, per G. Gorree, 51 00

Aug. 5th, Methodist church, 22 64

Collector, per T. McFord, 1 75

Wm. C. Gorree, per F. Sandford, 42 25

Cash for freight, 42 25

WONONA.

Aug. 2d, Methodist church, 25 55

" 20 00

Aug. 17th, First Presbyterian ch., 7 00

Ladies' Aid Society, 7 10

**MINNEAPOLIS.**

July 29th, Plymouth church, 17 00

Aug. 5th, Baptist " 15 40

" 7th, Ladies' Aid Society, 7 10

**HASTINGS.**

Aug. 1st, Citizens, per J. L. Thorne, 50 00

RED WINE.

July 29th, Citizens, per G. Gorree, 51 00

Editor T. T.—Now sells Columbian

bosom with a pride, sets her eyes ablaze with living fire; and with her arms crossed, she stands in the doorway, her air new crowds with stars, adorned to ring temples of her conquering chief.

THE QUEEN.—The rebel

sheen is overthrown, the red

fire, making rapid progress.

They are more than

very pretty, and care more for fall than other folks. The little one, aged about twelve, is the best skater of the family, and dances all the others.

SKATING IN DENMARK—A ROYAL FAMILY ON ICE.

From a private letter from Copenhagen, January 20th, 1862, we extract the following bit of skating intelligence:

"There has been some pretty good skating on the ice about the city of late, and it has been enjoyed by every one who ever knew them before. At last the Danish ladies are learning this invigorating and healthful amusement, although as yet there are but few outside of the diplomatic corps who are to be seen on the ice; and the ladies are rapidly overcoming the horror with which they at first looked upon the unladylike recreation. The Queen—Prince Christian and his family set the example by frequently participating in the sport.

His son, Prince Frederik, a young man about

18 years old, is a good skater. His sisters, the Queen, the Princess, is spoken of as the future Queen of England, and the Queen of Norway, making rapid progress. They are more than

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862

The Saint Paul Press.

GATES OF ADVERTISING  
IN THE  
ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.

TEN LINES TO A SQUARE, BEING A LEGAL FOLIO.

ONE SQUARE IN DAILY, ONE SQUARE IN WEEKLY.

1 DAY . . . . . 50 1 week . . . . . \$1.00

2 days . . . . . 96 2 weeks . . . . . 1.15

3 days . . . . . 132 3 weeks . . . . . 1.25

4 days . . . . . 145 1 month . . . . . 3.00

5 days . . . . . 158 2 months . . . . . 3.50

1 week . . . . . 175 3 months . . . . . 7.00

2 weeks . . . . . 200 4 months . . . . . 8.00

3 weeks . . . . . 215 5 months . . . . . 9.00

4 months . . . . . 220 6 months . . . . . 10.00

5 months . . . . . 225 7 months . . . . . 10.00

6 months . . . . . 230 8 months . . . . . 11.00

7 months . . . . . 235 9 months . . . . . 12.00

8 months . . . . . 240 1 year . . . . . 13.00

9 months . . . . . 245 1 year . . . . . 14.00

10 months . . . . . 250 1 year . . . . . 15.00

11 months . . . . . 255 1 year . . . . . 16.00

12 months . . . . . 260 1 year . . . . . 17.00

13 months . . . . . 265 1 year . . . . . 18.00

14 months . . . . . 270 1 year . . . . . 19.00

15 months . . . . . 275 1 year . . . . . 20.00

16 months . . . . . 280 1 year . . . . . 21.00

17 months . . . . . 285 1 year . . . . . 22.00

18 months . . . . . 290 1 year . . . . . 23.00

19 months . . . . . 295 1 year . . . . . 24.00

20 months . . . . . 300 1 year . . . . . 25.00

21 months . . . . . 305 1 year . . . . . 26.00

22 months . . . . . 310 1 year . . . . . 27.00

23 months . . . . . 315 1 year . . . . . 28.00

24 months . . . . . 320 1 year . . . . . 29.00

25 months . . . . . 325 1 year . . . . . 30.00

26 months . . . . . 330 1 year . . . . . 31.00

27 months . . . . . 335 1 year . . . . . 32.00

28 months . . . . . 340 1 year . . . . . 33.00

29 months . . . . . 345 1 year . . . . . 34.00

30 months . . . . . 350 1 year . . . . . 35.00

31 months . . . . . 355 1 year . . . . . 36.00

32 months . . . . . 360 1 year . . . . . 37.00

33 months . . . . . 365 1 year . . . . . 38.00

34 months . . . . . 370 1 year . . . . . 39.00

35 months . . . . . 375 1 year . . . . . 40.00

36 months . . . . . 380 1 year . . . . . 41.00

37 months . . . . . 385 1 year . . . . . 42.00

38 months . . . . . 390 1 year . . . . . 43.00

39 months . . . . . 395 1 year . . . . . 44.00

40 months . . . . . 400 1 year . . . . . 45.00

41 months . . . . . 405 1 year . . . . . 46.00

42 months . . . . . 410 1 year . . . . . 47.00

43 months . . . . . 415 1 year . . . . . 48.00

44 months . . . . . 420 1 year . . . . . 49.00

45 months . . . . . 425 1 year . . . . . 50.00

46 months . . . . . 430 1 year . . . . . 51.00

47 months . . . . . 435 1 year . . . . . 52.00

48 months . . . . . 440 1 year . . . . . 53.00

49 months . . . . . 445 1 year . . . . . 54.00

50 months . . . . . 450 1 year . . . . . 55.00

51 months . . . . . 455 1 year . . . . . 56.00

52 months . . . . . 460 1 year . . . . . 57.00

53 months . . . . . 465 1 year . . . . . 58.00

54 months . . . . . 470 1 year . . . . . 59.00

55 months . . . . . 475 1 year . . . . . 60.00

56 months . . . . . 480 1 year . . . . . 61.00

57 months . . . . . 485 1 year . . . . . 62.00

58 months . . . . . 490 1 year . . . . . 63.00

59 months . . . . . 495 1 year . . . . . 64.00

60 months . . . . . 500 1 year . . . . . 65.00

61 months . . . . . 505 1 year . . . . . 66.00

62 months . . . . . 510 1 year . . . . . 67.00

63 months . . . . . 515 1 year . . . . . 68.00

64 months . . . . . 520 1 year . . . . . 69.00

65 months . . . . . 525 1 year . . . . . 70.00

66 months . . . . . 530 1 year . . . . . 71.00

67 months . . . . . 535 1 year . . . . . 72.00

68 months . . . . . 540 1 year . . . . . 73.00

69 months . . . . . 545 1 year . . . . . 74.00

70 months . . . . . 550 1 year . . . . . 75.00

71 months . . . . . 555 1 year . . . . . 76.00

72 months . . . . . 560 1 year . . . . . 77.00

73 months . . . . . 565 1 year . . . . . 78.00

74 months . . . . . 570 1 year . . . . . 79.00

75 months . . . . . 575 1 year . . . . . 80.00

76 months . . . . . 580 1 year . . . . . 81.00

77 months . . . . . 585 1 year . . . . . 82.00

78 months . . . . . 590 1 year . . . . . 83.00

79 months . . . . . 595 1 year . . . . . 84.00

80 months . . . . . 600 1 year . . . . . 85.00

81 months . . . . . 605 1 year . . . . . 86.00

82 months . . . . . 610 1 year . . . . . 87.00

83 months . . . . . 615 1 year . . . . . 88.00

84 months . . . . . 620 1 year . . . . . 89.00

85 months . . . . . 625 1 year . . . . . 90.00

86 months . . . . . 630 1 year . . . . . 91.00

87 months . . . . . 635 1 year . . . . . 92.00

88 months . . . . . 640 1 year . . . . . 93.00

89 months . . . . . 645 1 year . . . . . 94.00

90 months . . . . . 650 1 year . . . . . 95.00

91 months . . . . . 655 1 year . . . . . 96.00

92 months . . . . . 660 1 year . . . . . 97.00

93 months . . . . . 665 1 year . . . . . 98.00

94 months . . . . . 670 1 year . . . . . 99.00

95 months . . . . . 675 1 year . . . . . 100.00

96 months . . . . . 680 1 year . . . . . 101.00

97 months . . . . . 685 1 year . . . . . 102.00

98 months . . . . . 690 1 year . . . . . 103.00

99 months . . . . . 695 1 year . . . . . 104.00

100 months . . . . . 700 1 year . . . . . 105.00

101 months . . . . . 705 1 year . . . . . 106.00

102 months . . . . . 710 1 year . . . . . 107.00

103 months . . . . . 715 1 year . . . . . 108.00

104 months . . . . . 720 1 year . . . . . 109.00

105 months . . . . . 725 1 year . . . . . 110.00

106 months . . . . . 730 1 year . . . . . 111.00

107 months . . . . . 735 1 year . . . . . 112.00

108 months . . . . . 740 1 year . . . . . 113.00

109 months . . . . . 745 1 year . . . . . 114.00

110 months . . . . . 750 1 year . . . . . 115.00

111 months . . . . . 755 1 year . . . . . 116.00

112 months . . . . . 760 1 year . . . . . 117.00

113 months . . . . . 765 1 year . . . . . 118.00

114 months . . . . . 770 1 year . . . . . 119.00

115 months . . . . . 775 1 year . . . . . 120.00

116 months . . . . . 780 1 year . . . . . 121.00

117 months . . . . . 785 1 year . . . . . 122.00

118 months . . . . . 790 1 year . . . . . 123.00

119 months . . . . . 795 1 year . . . . . 124.00

120 months . . . . . 800 1 year . . . . . 125.0



# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tribune and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents indications others which will not find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

## EMANCIPATION.

The Beginning of the End.  
THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS  
THE INITIATION OF EMAN-

CIPATION.

The glad news of victory succeeding victory that has recently electrified and filled with overflowing joy the hearts of loyal millions is now surpassed in significance—in interest—in the grandeur and beneficence of results by the Message of the President, which was transmitted to the Congress of the Nation yesterday, and which is laid before our readers this morning. A profound satisfaction, a deeper spring of joy, is opened by the news in the bosom of every lover of his country, of his fellow man, and of God's will, that the eternal source of justice and all human felicity—than has ever been felt or stirred before by the news of victory in battle.

It is true that the recommendation of the President is not an active, immediate measure of emancipation. Yet it is certain that the initiation of emancipation, and will be initiated by every lover of liberty throughout the land as such.

The friends of freedom and just government—the haters of human bondage—can see no security for our free institutions—no permanent peace for the country—so long as slavery, the cause of the war, should flourish with undiminished vigor. They trembled lest the countless millions of money expended, and the hecatombs of human sacrifice should be only too propitious to the Monarchs of slavery. The long seeming silence of the truly great and heroic men entrusted with the guidance of the Government, had almost made them doubt his fidelity to principles.

The action he recommends is not violent or revolutionary—that it looks to gradual emancipation gives all the greater assurance that it will be certain and effective.

Truly the day dawneth, and the shades of night flee away.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Both houses were in session at twelve o'clock last night, closing up the business of the session—yesterday being the last working day. Our report of the proceedings is down to the hour of midnight.

## THE SCHOOL LAW.

We publish this morning the School Law just enacted by the Legislature. Probably there is no other act of the present session of more general interest and greater importance than it will be.

Without feeling ourselves competent to pass judgment upon it—and, indeed, believing that its advantages and defects can only be revealed by the practical test of its operation—we commend it to a fair trial. We know that its framers have diligently, intelligently, and conscientiously labored to secure a system adapted to our somewhat peculiar condition of affairs.

## THE MANKATO TOWN SITE DECISION.

The Supreme Court of this State, at its recent session, decided a number of appeal cases, involving the question of legal rights between the original company that located Mankato, and the settlers who squatted on the town site subsequent to the original survey. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the old company, claiming under the town site pre-emption act. The principles of the decision apply to Superior City, and other contested cases.

## MR. COOLEY'S LECTURE.

The lecture of D. C. Cooley, Esq., the sixth of the Mercantile Library course, drew one of the largest audiences of the season. The errors of public opinion, were sketched with a free hand, and humorously satirized. As a whole, the lecture was as successful as that have preceded it. We congratulate the Association on the very satisfactory success that has thus far crowned their efforts, and we doubt not it will continue to the close of the course.

Lectures under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association are made, by the success of this winter's course, an established institution of the city, and may be looked forward to each year as a social and literary resource for the public. Earlier and simpler preparation will be made in future, to the Association, so as to provide for the entire lecture season.

The next lecture of the present course was announced to be by J. A. Wheeler, Esq., next Tuesday evening.

## F. K. NAUFT,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

Corner of Seventh and Olive streets.

Floor of the best brands.  
Fred Butler in rolls or jars.  
Sugars, etc. Tea, coffee, and other articles, comprising a variety of goods of superior quality.  
I have also

## NEW PLATFORM SCALES.

Of Fairbank's best make, always correct and ready for use. Those who have hay, grain or live stock for sale can save money by getting it weighed.

## Message of the President— EMANCIPATION INITIATED.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message:

*Followers of the Senate and House of Representatives.*

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:

*Resolved*, That the United States ought to co-operate with the Slaveholding States to adopt a general plan of emancipation, giving to each State authority, if it so desires, to use such power as it sees fit, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, proposed by the change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end of it; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.

The federal government would find its highest interest in such a measure of self-preservation.

The leaders of the insurrection entertain the hope that the government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States north of such parts will then say, "Being for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with them."

To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiative of emancipation completely deprives them of it.

As to all the States initiating it, the point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more southern that in an event shall the former join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say in initiation because I believe gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all in the mere financial or pecuniary view. Any member of Congress, with the census tables and the treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of the war would surpass, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a position on the part of the general government sets up no claims or right by federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested.

It is proposed as a matter of pecuniary choice free choice with them. I thought to say the Union must be preserved, and the bill which was introduced and passed.

ST. PAUL BRIDGE.

The vote by which the bill to enable the city of St. Paul to obtain a full bridge over the Mississippi was passed, was reconsidered, and the bill referred to Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH subsequently reported the bill back with an amendment, which was adopted.

SENATE PASSED.

House bill to facilitate the construction of a railroad from Winona, westward, by way of St. Peter. Passed—yes 24, nays 4.

Senate bill, to facilitate the construction of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, and to amend and continue certain acts in relation thereto. Passed—yes 26, nays 4.

Senate bill, to amend the act of the common council of the city of Wabashaw, in levying a tax for city expenses and the support of the poor. Rules suspended and the bill passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. SMITH: A joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a bill condoning the property of rebels. Laid on the table for the present.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AGAIN.

Mr. SMITH moved to reconsider the vote in which the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad bill was lost yesterday. Adopted.

The several votes taken yesterday upon striking out the names of R. R. Nelson, E. A. Hatch, and Leander Gorton, and inserting those of D. S. Durman, John D. Lillard, and Peter Bouquet were then reconsidered.

Mr. SMITH moved that the bill be referred to a select committee of one with instructions to insert the names of Richard Clute and William Ill as additional contractors, which motion prevailed, and the bill was referred to Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH reported the bill back amended.

SENATE PASSED.

House bill to locate and open a State road from Bloomington to Bell Plain. Rules suspended and the bill passed.

Senate bill to authorize the town of Spring Lake, in Scott county, to lay a tax of five mills for town purposes. Rules suspended and the bill passed.

Senate bill, to appropriate \$350 for the purchase of musical instruments for the Fifth Regt. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Senate bill, to appropriate \$100 for the purchase of musical instruments for the Second Regt. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

SENATE PASSED.

Senate bill to locate and open a State road from Minneapolis to the Mississippi River. Rules suspended and the bill passed.

Senate bill to authorize the town of Spring Lake to lay a tax for city purposes. The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Senate bill, to amend the act fixing the times of holding terms of court in the First and Fourth judicial districts, changing the term of holding court in Goodhue county. The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

SENATE PASSED.

House bill to establish a State land office and for other purposes. Taken from the committee of the whole and passed.

Senate bill to repeat the charter of West St. Paul.

On motion of Mr. COOK the Senate took a recess till half past two.

## Minnesota Legislature.

FOURTH SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 6.

The Senate was called to order at ten o'clock.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. A. S. Fiske.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SMITH: A communication from Messrs. Winters & Drake in regard to their contract with the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PAST: To amend the act relating to insurance companies not incorporated in this State. Adopted.

By Mr. WISWELL: For an appointment of emigrant agent. Referred to the Committee of the whole.

By Mr. AIREN: To provide for the location of a State road from Winona to Fillmore county.

INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING.

By Mr. PAST: To appropriate \$3,000 to the men of the First Regiment, as a reward for the inferior clothing furnished them.

Mr. CORNELL moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill read a second time. Lost—Ayes 18, nays 19.

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INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;  
With freedom's banner fronting our rear?

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

—Rev. Dr. Smith, son-in-law of Parson Brownlow of Tennessee, arrived at Columbus, Ohio, last Monday, from Knoxville, and tells a sad story of the sufferings of his family and friends, as of other Union men, at the hands of Zollicoffer.

—The naval flotilla on the Mississippi and tributaries may be summed up as follows:

	Horse power.	Guns.
Benton, (flag ship).....	1,000	18
Eaton.....	100	12
St. Louis.....	600	15
Cairo.....	500	15
Louisville.....	500	15
Maryland.....	500	15
Cincinnati.....	500	15
Carondelet.....	500	15
Pittsburg.....	500	15
Lexington.....	400	11
Tyler.....	400	11
Cooesota.....	400	11
Mortar boats.....	30	11
Total.....	209	

The gunboats are commanded as follows:

Benton, Captain Stewart; Essex, Captain Porter; Cincinnati, Capt. Stomble; St. Louis, Capt. Paullding; Louisville, Capt. Dove; Carondelet, Capt. Walks; Cairo, Capt. Bryan; Mound City, Capt. —; Pittsburg, Capt. Thompson; Conestoga, Capt. Phelps; Lexington, Capt. Shirk; Tyler, Capt. Bishop.

General Scott is still at the Brevoort.

Health and convalescence in that state of improved health which was happily attained in his recent trip across the Atlantic. Although free from active public life, the General pays the penalty of his distinguished reputation, in being the recipient of a pile of letters daily from all parts of the country. We are requested to state, on behalf of the General, that these letters contain requests for favors and calls for replies, and possibly receive his attention, and that they are usually a tax upon his health from which he prefers to be spared.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The ceremony of Jeff. Davis' inauguration wasn't an imposing one. It couldn't impose on anybody.

The rebel leaders have been proclaiming for a week that the war should not be in the Southern Confederacy, and upon the banks of the Ohio. When do they propose to fit it up this way?

Let those who "fired the Southern heart" consider whether a change of the wind is not altering the direction of the flames.

It is said that somebody has sent a mammoth bag to Colonel Gorfield to be used in bagging Humphrey Marshall—Louisville Journal.

In his last letter from Europe Mr. Toulou Weeys says: "Since the settlement of the Trent affair, a kindlier feeling, both with the Government and people of England, has been very manifest. On the Trent affair, they were all for war; but the reaction is as marked as it is gratifying."

It is said to be clearly understood between the allied powers that a monarchy will be the result of the present invasion of Mexico, notwithstanding assurance given the United States that they did not seek any political object there. It is believed they will say the monarchy will be established by the free will of the Mexican people, just as the empire was established in France.

The War Department refuses to transmit any letters to the Southern States.

Reports received from all military departments the past week represent the condition of our troops as very good and having a patriotic desire for action.

Major General Hitchcock declines his appointment on the ground that his health will not permit him to perform the duties of the field.

RAILROAD BUILDING BY THE GOVERNMENT.

FRAUD IN LEGISLATION DISCOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Three weeks ago a bill was rapidly ground through the House of Representatives, and the President was authorized to take military possession of the railroads and telegraph of the country. There was some objection to a grant of such extraordinary power, but it was given. It has, however, been discovered that the bill, as passed, contains these words: "And to extend, repair, and complete the same." These words, it is said, and as is believed, were interlined in it on its way from the Senate to the House. However this may be, the clause, unnoticed by legislators and repealed almost unanimously by the House, has been acted upon to great advantage in Kentucky.

It seems that, some eight or ten years ago, a company of men from the State aid offered it, to construct a railroad from Lexington, Kentucky, to Knoxville, Tennessee. Twelve miles, to Nicholasville, were constructed, and are still in use. Tended to Danville the proposed road was graded, and the town for bridge to the three across the Kentucky river erected. At this point funds gave out, and the work stopped. President Lincoln was induced to recommend in his Message that the Government of the United States should construct the residue of the road, and a bill in conformity with his suggestions has been reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals, but not yet considered in the House.

In this state of facts, the bill embracing the clause quoted above somehow became a law, and a contract was made for its construction with A. W. Nichols, a railroad contractor of Cleveland, Ohio, whose nomination as Brigadier-General of Railroads, is pending in the Senate. Mr. Stone has already purchased 30 miles of iron, which is now at Nicholasville, or on its way thither. The proposed line is about

150 miles long, and passes through one of the worst countries in the world to lay a track in. The Cumberland Mountains must be tunneled. The streams all cross the road, so that their course will not help over the mountains.

The smallest estimates of railroad men are, as to cost, \$10,000,000; as to time, one year. The road cannot possibly be finished in season to avail us in the present war, nor is it necessary now that the Nashville lines are in our possession.

FRONT TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

TENNESSEE NEARLY CLEANED OUT—ANDREW JOHNSON GOES THERE TO ORGANIZE A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 2. Official information from Nashville, by the War Department, represents the military work in that State about finished, and it only remains to effect a civil reorganization of the State Government.

It is believed that the United States will occupy Columbus to-day.

The rebel forces under Albert Sidney Johnston are being steadily pressed back by Gen. Buell.

Cotton to the value of one hundred thousand dollars has fallen into our hands at Nashville. The Treasury Department has taken measures to what it brought to New York.

The President has designated Hon. Andrew Johnson to go to Tennessee to-morrow, and to proceed to Tennessee to-morrow, to open a Military Provisional Government for Tennessee, under the reconstruction of the civil Government. Brigadier General Buell will be nominated to-morrow, as Major General.

The reports of the Union soldiers are that the rebels are being driven back, but that they are not yet beaten.

It is now confidently expected that the rebels will make a stand at Chattanooga, or Stevenson, about one hundred miles south of Nashville, at the junction of the Tennessee, the Ohio, and the Charleston and Memphis Railroads. This position is very strong naturally, and a desperate fight is expected.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

THE TREASURY NOTE IN CIRCULATION—THE EFFECTS OF THE PASSAGE OF THE TREASURY NOTE BILL—LEGAL TENDER.

When the bill shall have gone into practical operation, the United States Government will have the following different kinds of Treasury notes in circulation:

1st. Notes bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, issued under the act of Congress, redeemable at any time within two years from the date of issue; also, the six per cent. notes issued before the passage of the act.

2d. The notes bearing interest at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum, issued under the act of August, 1861, receivable for all public dues except the duties an imports.

3d. The noes issued before the advent of the present administration, in the dark days of the rebellion, by Goodrich of Boston, and every time as he thought fit.

4th. The demand notes issued last summer, receivable for all public dues, taxes and duties on imports included. These notes, by the act just passed, are to be received in payment of duties as heretofore.

5th. The demand notes to be issued by the demand of notes already issued, and to be re-issued, but are to be put out of circulation as quickly as practicable.

6th. The demand notes to be issued as soon as possible, which are to be replaced by the demand notes already issued and in circulation, and which, unlike any other paper money of the Government, are to be a permanent tender in the payment of debts, heretofore contracted.

These five classes of notes comprise all now in circulation, or to be placed in circulation, under laws already passed. The notes of the second class, and fifth classes, of these other classes are more or less decemable and withdrawable from circulation.

7th. The demand notes issued last summer, receivable for all public dues, taxes and duties on imports included. These notes, by the act just passed, are to be received in payment of the duties an imports.

8th. The demand notes to be issued by the demand of notes already issued, and to be re-issued, but are to be put out of circulation as quickly as practicable.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

NUMBER 56.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

This paper has a larger Daily, Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Gen. Banks is steadily lengthening his cords and strengthening his stakes on the sacred soil, preparatory no doubt to an attack upon Gen. Johnston's force at Winchester—which vanquished, gives us possession of the valley of the Shenandoah commanding the rear of the enemy at Manassas.

We have what is believed to be a reliable statement of the rebel army on the Potowmac, exclusive of the force in front of Gen. Banks. It gives a total of about 80,000 men—much less than has been heretofore estimated.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Letters from Minister Adams declare that friendliness for the United States is growing in England. The Spectator and other leading journals are about to send correspondents hither who shall counteract Bull Run Russell's lying prognostications.

Flocks of New York reporters have arrived at Willard's, keen for coming battles. They have had no chance as yet to draw the pen.

The Republican says: "From various sources we hear of the cruel and relentless treatment of Colonel D'Uassy by General Bleeker. He is in close confinement in an unhealthy military prison."

A telegram from General Lander's Assistant Adjutant General, announcing the death of the General, says he was exhausted, worn out to the handle, and that for twenty-four hours before his death the pulse scarcely moved. Probably his disease was hastened by physicians, the effect of an arduous march, and by mental anxiety.

COTTON SUPPLY.

It is with fear and trembling, not with pleasure, that the European manufacturers will learn that the American cotton crop of 1861 is likely to be thrown upon the market. It must fall to a very low price, and carry down the prices of cotton goods in a corresponding proportion. The shutting up of supply caused unprecedented gains in all the ramifications of the cotton trade. The opening of it must cause great losses.

A decline of ten cents per pound in raw cotton, depreciates the value of the stock now in Liverpool, twenty-five millions of dollars.

Another powerful interest, that connected with the East Indies, is adverse to the opening of the Southern ports. Upon this point, a letter from New York, (Feb. 25), says:

"The bankers' and merchants' letters by the Niagara show that a new and most powerful interest against breaking the blockade, or otherwise interfering with the American war, is beginning to make itself felt in England. The influence is exercised by the India merchants, shippers, capitalists and producers, who say that the blockade of the Southern ports is equivalent to a tariff of protection. India cotton, and a direct premium on Indian trade, and a portation. Let it continue, they say, for five years longer, and England will be entirely emancipated from dependence upon the American staple."

"This interest is so powerful and wealthy, we are anxious to take care of the Manchester operatives who may be thrown out of employment by the temporary suspension of the mills."

"They also say that the markets of the world are glutted with the manufactured goods, and that a short supply of the raw material for some months to come would be the greatest possible blessing to England. The apprehensions that the Manchester interests and their dependents would be among the most urgent advocates of intervention would thus seem to be no longer in court."

DATA CONCERNING TENNESSEE.

A gentleman of intelligence, who has lived years at Memphis, and recently comes from there, says that Memphis is not fortified, nor capable of being fortified to any purpose, owing to its situation on the Mississippi river. He also points out the topology of the disloyal spirit in different sections, and indicates the probability of rising always with the creation of a portion of land, or any other cause which diminishes the proportion of slaves or the product of cotton. For example, the six counties occupying the northwest corner of the State—Owen, Weadey, Henry, Dyer, Gibson, and Obion—have a total population of 99,998, of whom 25,700 are being 23 per cent. of the whole, which is the average proportion of the whole State, including East Tennessee. On the other hand, the six counties occupying the southwest corner—Madison, Haywood, Tipton, Fayette, and Hardeman—have a total of 60,600, of whom 49,47 or 47 per cent., are slaves, although this includes the large proportion of white in the city of Memphis. The valley of the Tennessee river is said to possess an inferior soil, and consequently little cotton and a few slaves, which accounts for the loyalty exhibited toward our gun-boats in the river, and the consequent absence of resistance. The nine counties of Benton, Decatur, Henderson, Hardin, McNair, Stewart, Humphrey, Perry, and Wayne, all which lie along the banks of the Tennessee river, have an aggregate of 79,822, of whom only 13,800, or 16 per cent., are slaves, the average proportion being 23 in the first eight, and 16,660; in the second, 23,610; and in the third only 8,813. Benton county has but 531 slaves, Decatur has 784, and Perry 645.

We then take the whole twenty-nine counties that make up the District of East Tennessee, and find the total population 396,456, of whom there are but 27,334, or only 3 per cent., slaves.

## THE FUTURE WAR POLICY OF THE REBELS.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, speculating on the consequences of the loss of Nashville and middle Tennessee, before that event was accomplished, says:

"Nashville is taken, and if we lose in consequence all the country of which Nashville is the center and capital, it would be a question whether the southern forces would not be stronger and better able before to carry out the defensive ideas that have hitherto regulated this war. They would then go on to the Mississippi, and provide the rivers that flow north, like the Tennessee and Cumberland, from those that lead to the Gulf of Mexico. They would subdue the greater part of the State of Tennessee, and concentrate the forces of the Confederacy on the defense of the South, and the Virginia, by Chattanooga to Georgia, impervious.

They would then be delivered from the territory with the taint of disloyalty, and stand ready to meet the force of the Union. The greater part of the railroad system in the enemy's possession would be temporarily in the hands of the rebels.

W. Winter and Drake, the contractors for the 10 miles between St. Paul and St. Anthony, are entirely satisfied with the bill as passed, and will commence preparations for the resumption of track laying immediately.

The revenue measures are such as, we think, will meet the approbation of the people. Of these, however, they can judge themselves, as they, with other general laws, will speedily appear in these columns.

The session yesterday was Constitutionally confined to the mere formal proceedings of seeing bills properly and officially delivered to the Governor.

Complimentary resolutions were passed in both branches in regard to officers, reporters, etc. Both branches adjourned sine die about three o'clock p.m.

We will publish a full list of the titles of acts passed as soon as the Governor gets them through the printer.

At about eight o'clock the rebel officer of the command took command, and go through the roll call of the prisoners, who, as their names were called off, would pass along to a separate part of the room.

Life was quite monotonous. The two meals of the day, reading papers, a few minutes in the yard, songs, caroling, etc., listening to some yarn-spinning, etc., were about all that could be required to make the weary days pass along.

The nights were the dreariest. Sometimes, if by common consent, everything was outside, and while they sat around the fire, the lights were put out, each person lighting his own candle, and the next morning, when the meal was the least always comprised bread, to suffice him in case of the least strife. Should then hold eastern and south-western Virginia, the Carolinas and all the Gulf States. There is the true spirit of the South, and the right and left arm of the rebellion, and the power of immediate resistance would be strengthened, not weakened by the temporary losses of territory.

PHRASE LIFE AT RICHMOND.

The recently returned Richmond prisoners give the following as the daily routine of acts passed as soon as the Governor gets them through the printer.

All the men have only been allowed a small meal a day. The afternoon meal, which consisted of soup, with meat, &c., and half a loaf of bread. The meal the next morning, before breakfast, would be the meat, cold, from the previous day's soup, and another half loaf of bread.

This diet continued throughout, without any variation. Coffee was unknown, and tea very rare. Potatoes and other vegetables could be had only by those who had money.

The officers had three meals a day. Although the fare was limited and plain, it was perhaps all the better for the men, as they had no out door exercise at all. They did not dissipate with liquors, late hours or the like. As a general thing, there was no great complaint about the quality of the bread or beef.

PHRASE AMUSMENTS.

The monotony of life in the tobacco house would be varied with getting up black trials, debates, &c., and sometimes with practical jokes. About New Year's day they got up the play of "Rob Roy," which was performed with much glee, and Mrs. St. John's own boy was the principal female character.

This play went off well, being presented to an audience of between 400 and 500 persons, many of them invalids, who were unable to come from the hospital apartments. The amount was very large, and implied a great deal of attention and labor on the part of the chairman.

In the House, H. C. Rogers, of Mower County, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has exhibited rare legislative capacity, and the most enlightened views of public policy. His industry and fidelity to the interests of the State, merit the highest commendation.

Mr. Burt, of Washington County, an Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has also manifested thorough capacity and fitness for the duties of the position. His labors have been very arduous, and performed with eminent success.

Mr. Past, Chairman of the Committee on Claims in the House, has had a laborious position, which he has filled with judgment and justice.

Mr. Smith, in the Senate, and Mr. Cornell, in the House, at the head of the railroad committee, have been faithful and able workers. We do not mean to disparage the other heads of committees, for all have been efficient, but upon those that we have named the greatest laborers of the session have devolved, and have been performed with such marked ability and general acceptance that we have done it but a matter of justice to allude to them.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The election by the Senate, by an almost unanimous vote, of Mr. Bennett, of Wright county, to the position of President pro tempore of the Senate, was an honor exceptionally bestowed and well deserved. Mr. Bennett was not only one of the oldest members of the Senate, but he has distinguished himself in the service of his country.

MR. BURKHARDT.

Quite a sprinkling of the inmates of the tobacco houses were (and those are about all now there) loyal citizens of Virginia indeed, as the Southern prints would have them.

These numbered, perhaps, one hundred and fifty to two hundred, and they are the most unhappy and dejected of all the prisoners. So far there has been no exchange or release for them.

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FOR SALE—THE GRANGE OF CLOTHING IN MINNEAPOLIS, WISHING TO CLOSE ON THE 1st OF APRIL.

TESTIMONIALS & PATRONAGE.

H. C. Burkhardt & Co., corner Lewis and Third Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

MADE TO ORDER.

TESTIMONIALS & PATRONAGE.

A. L. LARSEN.

FULL SUPPLY OF BELLES,

Testaments, and Sabbath School Books.

ERICKSON'S STORE, Third Street.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

—There having been so little important business transacted by the Legislature after the close of our report published yesterday, we do not conceive it necessary to make a formal report of it. The only important bill which was passed after our report closed was the federal tax bill.

All the important measures were finally passed in shape that we will give general satisfaction. Companies were incorporated covering all the land grant railroads while this time we think will result in more fruitful benefits than heretofore. We are, at least, certain of this, so far as the Minnesota & Pacific is concerned.

Messrs. Winter and Drake, the contractors for the 10 miles between St. Paul and St. Anthony, are entirely satisfied with the bill as passed, and will commence preparations for the resumption of track laying immediately.

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The Saint Paul Press.



For those that stand by us,  
Where we stand, there will be no safety before us,  
And freedom's banner float over us?

**THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBEL  
LION.**

PERTINENT INQUIRIES.

Is it to be agreed that the rebellion was an innocent mistake—that the South distrusted and dreaded the North because of Mr. Lincoln's election, and, supposing the latter hostile to slavery, maintained their slaves for their "institution's" benefit; that, after the squandering of One Hundred Thousand lives and One Thousand Million Dollars, she has become convinced that she was mistaken, and that the new Administration is not outcome by any predecessor in its devotion to Man-stealing?

Who does not realize that the Slaveholders' rebellion would be worse than would be any resulting war for conflict among us, and no desire to protract the existing strife?

Who knows a man on all this broad continent who wishes success to the rebellion which is not a vehement partisans of Slavery?

Can any man doubt that it is Slavery alone that maintained the rebellion? that it was not the Slaveholders' conspiracy to destroy the noble frame-work of government which Man was ever blessed? None! None!

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

Among the European observers and thinkers who sympathize with the American Republic in its desperate struggle with its particulate assailants, there can hardly be one who does not hope that this war will terminate the existence of Slavery. And it may be confidently predicted that there is not one who does not dream that Great Britain will be the victor of the rebellion.

OUR DUTY.

If we are faithful to principle, we may leave results to Divine Providence. The Nation will live, though individuals may die. The one question which will dwarf all others in any true history of this war, will be, Was Slavery affected by the present war?—and if it is not so affected, the death of Slavery—not necessarily this year, but at some time—the historian must say that the sacrifices and sufferings of the contest have been nobly blessed; but if the institution shall be strengthened and fortified by a compromise at the close, then much precious misery have been bravely, much precious blood lavished, essentially in vain.

**SOUND DOCTRINE FROM A DEMOCRATIC PAPER.**

The Rochester Union closes an elaborate article on the issues of the war as follows:

"But we may remark here, and at this early day, that while we shall advocate the non-abrogation of the constitutional rights of the Southern people, we shall, at the same time, oppose any measure, or do any act, and advocate action on the part of the Government, which will prevent any addition to the present number of Slave States; and we shall also expose Slavery to be abolished in the Federal District. Thus much is done to meet the apprehensions of the public on the common safety. Slavery has unquestionably had an important agency in prolonging our present troubles; and it is the dictate of wisdom and true statesmanship that it should be neither provided for nor allowed any facility for increase or extension which do not come clearly within the scope of the rebellion, or the right of self-action. The Constitutional power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia is as clear as words can make it. And as to the right of slavery in the Territories under the Constitution, it expanded in the famous Dred Scott decision, they really did not exist. All the Southern Confederates must be free; and the States formed from them must be free. Slavery must be restricted to its present limits. We have the right to say that it must be so, and, if Commodore Foote will soon be amongst them, with an abundance of tarts and morts."

Rev. General Polk, after having tried several of the professions is now engaged in the healing art.

The rebel army has become so disgusted with the behavior of Northern troops, that it has turned its back upon them.

Foote's gun boats may constitute a pretty good fleet, but Polk's army is a kakko Rato.

**FLOYD'S ESCAPE.**

We find the views of the Press in regard to Floyd's escape from Fort Donelson—estimating it a matter of gratulation rather than regret—shared by the St. Louis Democrat. It says:

"In some respects it seems fortunate that he got away. He would be an inconvenient prisoner; he would require vigilante care if spions were allowed at his table. He reminds us of a sanga in one of the Scotch Jacobite ballads, entitled 'Murray's Descent to Hell.' The bitter Jacobite extorted Satan to have a care of Murray's thinking propensity."

"We are in the sitting, Allah;  
He'll scrimp your rewards by sieging.  
The infernal bounties when you stand in,  
With which your reverence trumps the d—d."

"He'll wipe from off your cloven cloots,  
And wade through hell-fire in your boots."

**MRS. SWISHEIM.**

Mrs. Swisheim lectured in Winona on Wednesday evening. We learn that at Madison, Wisconsin, where it happened that her lecture was in the same evening that the news of the victory at Fort Donelson was received, and occupying the thoughts and feelings of men to the exclusion of everything else, she concluded to forego the purpose of a lecturing tour extended to the Eastern cities. She will visit Rochester, Faribault, and other interior towns of this State, on her way home. We trust she will have good audiences everywhere. Her lectures are deeply interesting.

**CRACKED BEAN.**—Poor old John Bell, who, in a speech regarding his Union heroes last winter, delivered a few months ago, declared that he "gloried in being a Rebel," has it, is over, become insane.

"Punch," is his maternal advice, observes that a daughter is almost always right when she endeavors to imitate her mother; but the mother is not equally right when, in a certain period of her life, she tries all she can to imitate her daughter.

**EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE REPORT OF LIEUT. GWYNN.**

Dispatches were received at the Navy Department to-day, from Com. Foote, indicating the return of Lieutenant Gwynn, which he says, he returned to Cairo on the 23d ult., after having gone up the Tennessee River in the gunboat *Tyler*, as far as Eastport, Tenn. He is happy to state that he has met with an increased Union sentiment in Southern Tennessee and Mississippi, and, especially, in the counties and a portion of Highland country, all of which border upon the river. The Union sentiment is strong, and those who do not express themselves openly loyal, are only prevented by their fears of the military tyranny and coercion which is practiced by the marauding bands of guerrilla companies of cavalry.

He states that a large quantity of wheat and corn was stored in Gifton, Tenn., intended, of course, to be shipped South, a large portion of it having been bought for a first in Memphis, on his second trip he landed there and took on board about 1,000 sacks and 100 barrels of flour, and 100 barrels of wheat.

He states that the world is to him, as to most others, a narrow and jealous one; who reverenced his conscience as his king; whose glory was redressing human wrong; who was a man of honor, and esteemed himself one who loved only, and who claved to her;—Her—over all her rest to their last息. The shadow of his loss moved like eclipse, Darkening the world. We have lost him; he is gone.

And indeed, he seems to me, more than any other, to be my own ideal knight.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862

The Saint Paul Press.

GATES OF ADVERTISING  
OF THE  
ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.

TEN LINES TO A SQUARE, BEING A LINEAL PHOT.

ONE SQUARE IN DEPTH. ONE SQUARE IN WIDTH.

BURBANK'S STAGES.

1861 WINTER 1862

ARRANGEMENTS

Minnesota Stage Company,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS

AND THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

PROVISIONS,

J. C. BURBANK & CO. JOHN L. MERRIAM.

These roads are well stocked with First Class Horses

Concord Coaches, with carded and experienced Drivers, all under the control of competent Agents.

SCHEDULE.

DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Hastings, Job Wing Roads, Washburn, Winona, La Crosse, (connecting with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad), at 6 o'clock A. M.

At 10 A. M. for Superior, and placed under the head of Special Notices, if time or place, or otherwise, so far as possible, will permit. If under that amount, they go to the Post Office, and if under that amount, they go to each insertion.

Yearly advertisements to pay quarterly, monthly, and in less time than three months, at which we can deposit it, and credit will be given accordingly.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

JOHN L. MERRIAM.

On week days from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

ROUTE NUMBER.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND DEPARTURE OF THE MAIL.

St. Paul to La Crosse, carrying the eastern and western mail.

Leaves daily, except Friday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives at La Crosse, 12 noon, and at Winona, 1 P. M.

St. Paul to Paul's Creek, Wisconsin, via Stillwater, leaves daily, except Sunday, at 1 A. M. Arrives at Paul's Creek, 1 P. M.

For Hastings, Job Wing Roads, and Paul's Creek.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 9.

This paper has a larger daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents influences to visitors which they will not find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

NEW MADRID INVESTED.

The news comes that New Madrid is completely invested—the investment expected to produce immediately the large profit of iron fort to seven thousand rebel prisoners, with small risk to the operators. Verily, a profitable investment. But the slippery 'ole—as an Englishman would say—may yet sway.

New Madrid, as will be recollect, is below Island No. 10, and below Hickman; so that with New Madrid taken, we shall not be long in reaching Memphis.

A BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO.

A telegram from Denver City yesterday, informs us of a fierce battle begun on the 21st and expected to be renewed on the next day between the Texan army under Gen. Sibley, formerly of the United States army, and the Federal troops under Col. Canby.

The brief account given shows the result to be doubtful. The Rebels, by previous accounts numbered 2,200, mostly mounted, and eight pieces of artillery.

Federal force is larger, but composed chiefly of New Mexico volunteers, who are no match for the Texans. It is to be feared we may lose the battle. If so, Pike's Peak will turn out volunteers to redeem our fortunes, General Hunter will take New Mexico in his route to Texas. Fort Craig—near which the battle is located—is on the Rio Grande, about 170 miles south of Santa Fe.

THE GOVERNOR'S THREE DAYS.

We alluded to the fact, yesterday, that at least fifty bills, embracing among them the most important ones of the session, were left in the hands of the Governor when the Legislature adjourned. He has by the Constitution three days after the adjournment wherein to consider and approve bills. The limitation expires with Tuesday next.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

We publish elsewhere the message of the rebel chief to his Confederate conclave at Richmond. Following his address at the mockery of his recent inauguration, it presents some additional symptoms of the forlorn condition of the rapidly decaying Confederacy.

THE DOINGS OF THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

The Pioneer in its issue of yesterday attempts to review and criticize the acts of the late Legislature. With a degree of incisive ignorance, or with a determination to misrepresent facts, it mentions the passage of acts that have not passed, and in other instances perverts and falsifies the record in regard to those that have become laws—or at least will in all probability after due consideration by the Governor.

For instance, the Pioneer says of the so-called act:

The minimum price of school lands has been fixed at \$100 per acre, and a provision has been made to give the state a sum equivalent to one-half the lands previously to the survey time, or \$2,50 per acre.

Now, as the bill finally passed, there is no provision in it allowing "bona fide settlers" any such privilege as the purchase of lands upon which they have settled at \$2,50 per acre.

We might go on ad infinitum, and point out other errors in the Pioneer's resume of the doings of the Legislature. We however, deem the task as useless. The day will be published in full from day to day in these columns; and as the important ones appear we shall take occasion to call attention to their leading provisions.

SOUP GRAPES.

The Pioneer winds up its two column editorial of yesterday, professing to be a resume of the business of the Legislature, with the following:

When examined critically, we are satisfied that the people of the state are not deceived as to what we are, are now, with our best wishes, and how far their fellowship extended, we bid them a last farewell.

No doubt in the world! This Legislature evidently did not suit you. From the very fact that it was one of the most practical, pains-taking and economical Legislatures that has ever assembled in Minnesota, it goes beneath the ban of the \$30,000 printing gougers of the Pioneer. Neither the Barle nor Augustus could move the members to go back to the halcyon days of swindlers which characterized the old Democratic rule of 1857 and 1858; nor could even the witty (?) scintillations of Zebulon Sawyer seduce our staid and decided Senators and Representatives from their determined course of duty.

The Pioneer, with all its persistence, did not get so much as one of the messengers boys to beseech it in the Legislature. Hence its perversion of important bills which were passed, and its parting kick at the members above quoted. They all go for a successful defense.

The following is the latest market at Memphis. home under the conscious assurance however, that they will, individually and collectively, survive the attack.

## NEWS ITEMS.

Carksille is the centre of the tobacco region of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee.

Stores and ammunition are loading in New York for Burnside's expedition.

Buckner says that opportunity was afforded him to escape with Floyd and Pillow, but he declined.

Congress has passed a resolution for the indemnification by the General Government of the States which have incurred debts or expenses in the raising of troops for the Government.

Jim Lane is not *en route* for Washington, rumor notwithstanding.

Hunter is, however—at least a private letter from Lincoln to Hon. John C. Calhoun, says as much, and adds that the writer has collected the necessary forces and is ready and anxious to commence his expedition. There is not much likelihood that he will receive the requisite permission. Recent events have foreshadowed the necessity for a Texas campaign.

The Great Eastern is once more nearly ready for sea, and will, is reported, sail for New York some time in April.

But public expectation will be greatly disappointed if some new calamity does not overtake the unfortunate Leviathan before she reaches our shores.

Among the first welcomes to the news of the victory at Fort Donelson, was the churning of the bell of the Christ Church, in Old Cambridge, Massachusetts on Monday evening, from the same tower from which was rung the first alarm of the march of the British troops to Lexington, in 1775.

The Mississippi flotilla, ready to leave Cairo, consists of 12 gunboats and 35 mortar boats. The gunboats aggregate 209 guns.

In Utica, New York, the Republican Union City Convention have nominated for Mayor, Eliza H. Roberts, editor of the *Advertiser*, and the Democratic Convention, Dr. C. Grove, editor of the *Observer*.

"When Greek meets Greek," &c.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "We are informed that a requisition was made a few days since, upon our railroad companies, for 300 cars and a number of locomotives, to be taken to South to facilitate the movement of troops."

The rebel Generals, at their leisure, may make up their dispatches. It is to be hoped that they will be about an hour.

General Pope is to speak at the meeting of the Ladies' Relief Society of St. Anthony, Mr. Newton will deliver his lecture, "Hurry Up," in that city next Friday evening, the 14th.

RAMSEY COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of the great storm, the meeting of this Association was adjourned until to-morrow evening (Mon. day, March 10th) at 7½ o'clock. Place: Young Men's Christian Association Room—Engersoll's Block.

LECTURE IN THE CATHEDRAL.—Right Rev. Bishop Grace will deliver a lecture in the Cathedral this evening on *The Union of All Christian Churches*.

This is the first of a series of lectures to be continued by the Right Reverend Bishop on Sunday evenings during Lent.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.—Governor Jayne, in pursuance of a provision of the organic act, has called the first Legislature of Dakota Territory, to meet at Yankton, on Monday, 17th instant. We learn that two of the members from the northern part of Territory were in our city yesterday, and will leave this morning for Yankton, by train.

Approved March 6, 1862.

## REBEL ATROCITIES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The horrors of rebel supremacy in East Tennessee have not yet been told. A member of the 49th Indiana regiment, now at Cumberland Ford, says that three hundred fugitive East Tennesseeans have enlisted within a week, from whom he gathers the following almost incredible stories of the barbarities inflicted on the Union men by their rebel tyrants:

—A man, sixty-five years old, attacked by a large force, refused to surrender, and after being wounded, having first slain four of his assailants, was driven up the road side and six balls fired into his body. Another was hanged without trial, and his son compelled to sit beneath the gallows and witness the agonies of his dying father. Women, notwithstanding quiet existences, were called at midnight, in their beds, and in the presence of their wives, children brutally shot down, and not content with this villainy, their homes were stripped of everything. Even the wearing apparel was taken from their wives and children, and they were naked and torn into the street.

—Mrs. Fife, a widow, was captured and her husband, a sergeant in the 12th Indiana, was killed.

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—A woman, Mrs. Fife, a widow,

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.



Never did I see such a scene before,  
When we saw the last half mile before us,  
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And freedom's banner flitting o'er us!

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL AP-  
PORTIONMENT.

The following table shows the number of members assigned to each State, under the census of 1850 and that of 1860.

	1850.	1860.
Ashland, Wis.	1	1
Arkansas, 2	3 Michigan, 2	2
California, 3	3 New Hampshire, 3	3
Connecticut, 4	4 New Jersey, 5	5
Delaware, 1	1 New York, 20	21
Florida, 1	1 North Carolina, 13	13
Georgia, 5	5 Ohio, 21	21
Hawaii, 1	1 Oregon, 11	11
Indiana, 11	1 Pennsylvania, 25	25
Iowa, 2	2 Rhode Island, 2	2
Kansas, 1	1 South Carolina, 6	6
Louisiana, 4	4 Texas, 10	10
Maine, 6	5 Vermont, 3	3
Maryland, 6	5 Virginia, 13	13
Massachusetts, 5	5 Wisconsin, 5	5
Mississippi, 5	5 Missouri, 7	7
Total, 33	50 Total, 233	241

This table also shows us showing the power and influence Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin all gain largely in their representations. The older free States lose five votes. Of the Southern States, the only ones that gain are Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. South Carolina's representation has fallen to four members; two less than the young free State of Iowa.

In Congress, the Confederacy is represented by sixty members in the House, including Missouri. In the next Congress the West will have seventy-four seats in that body.

The Eastern, or old, free States, nine in number, have now ninety-two Representatives. In the next House they will have but eighty.

The Slave States—Missouri excepted which belongs to the West and will soon be free—were entitled to eighty-three seats in the House of Representatives. For the next ten years they will be entitled to but seventy-six seats—having lost by the census seven more than they have gained. The new members—Oregon and California remaining before—The increase of the Western States, therefore, is fifteen members. Illinois makes the largest of any State, and Iowa the next largest. They have now but eleven members. During the next decade they will have twenty.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM THE BURNside EXPEDITION.

LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE OF EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The New York  *Tribune* publishes several very interesting letters from the Adjutant General of the State, giving a full account of events on Roanoke Island and on the adjacent mainland. The writer shows that the captured rebels were exchanged, not simply paroled, as the telegraph stated. As fast as we liberated men at Elizabeth City, the rebels were to send their captives to the same point. We having a sufficient force to carry out our purpose, the excess is another advantage, and the rebels kept from re-liberating until actually exchanged. The chief difficulty to be apprehended is, that the rebels, in their need of men, will not allow these returned soldiers to re-enter the service.

The expedition to Edenton, on the 11th, proved most costly that the people of Eastern North Carolina are mainly Union. The writer says that the residents of Edenton were very much alarmed on the approach of the fleet, having been told by the rebels that it was to pillage and destroy; but our men reassured them, they became very communicative and friendly. A brisk cotton trade will doubtless spring up in this vicinity, as loyal men own large quantities of it.

LOYALTY OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

We quote the following paragraphs:

The authorities of Edenton said that they had not taken up arms against the Union, or suffered any fortifications to be erected about or near the city, or menaced the Government in any manner whatever. On the contrary, they are men of high-toned moral principle, whose lives and conduct are governed by the acknowledged rules of sound morality.

The decidedly religious portion of the Regiment is not large. Those, however, who are thus recognized, are manifesting commendable zeal in maintaining a consistent Christian and religious deportment, so as I know. A little advancement has been made in this direction during the quarter.

As to such suggestions as may conduce to the social happiness and moral improvement of the troops; which report and suggestion for the first quarter I herein submit:

The moral condition of the Regiment, as a whole is highly gratifying and encouraging.

A decided majority are men of high-toned moral principle, whose lives and conduct are governed by the acknowledged rules of sound morality.

The decidedly religious portion of the Regiment is not large. Those, however,

who are thus recognized, are manifesting commendable zeal in maintaining a consistent Christian and religious deportment, so as I know. A little advancement has been made in this direction during the quarter.

As to such suggestions as may conduce to the social happiness and moral improvement of the troops, but little need be said, as under the circumstances but few things are practicable.

If a few dollars could be placed in the hands of a proper committee, to be used by them in securing for the use of the Regiments some ten copies each of ten or more of the leading literary and religious periodicals now being published, much, it is thought, would be done to advance the social happiness of the troops.

The subscription might commence for one or two months, with the right to renew if occasion required.

My labors, in part, in the regiment, embrace the following items:

Preaching on Saturday, and Sunday, or Friday afternoons or evenings, as circumstances would permit.

Prayer meetings on Saturday, and Sunday, when released from that duty, except Sabbath evenings, forty-three times.

Visited the hospitals some one hundred and fifty-four times up to this date.

Held religious service with the sick, consisting of reading the Scriptures and prayer, eighty-one times.

Attended the funerals and burial of the following named persons:

THE BRECKINRIDGE LETTER. CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

Among the many valuable documents

captured on the rebel flag-ship—some of

which I send you for publication—is the famous Breckinridge letter, which was written to General, of Elizabeth City, in October, before the President's election; in which letter he says he loves the Union, but the South he loves better. This letter found its way into the North Carolina papers, and created great excitement, and, as such, it became evident to his friends that he would lose the vote of the State, he authorized the editor of the *Southern* to pro-

nounce it a forgery. It is an autograph letter, and Mr. B. knew it was not forged. From papers found on the rebel flag-ship we learn that they are building six gunboats at Norfolk; also that a contract was signed in Charleston the day that the city was so captured; that the machine shops were there; the machine shops were there, gunboats there; the machine shops were there, gunboats there; which prevents the boats from being built. We also learn from the same source that everything is to be got in readiness by the rebels to burn Norfolk the moment it becomes evident to them that they cannot hold it.

Purchase and distribution of several hundred pages of tracts.

Distribution of several thousands of pages of books and pamphlets to the sick and others.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH ALB, Company E, Jan. 8, 1862  
C. M. Wood, Company B, Jan. 29, 1862  
O. C. Shurtliff, Company G, Feb. 3, 1862  
J. W. Goodwin, Company C, Feb. 8, 1862  
Superintended the erection of proper head boards (two inch white oak plank) at the graves of the dead.

Purchase and distribution of several hundred pages of tracts.

Distribution of several thousands of pages of books and pamphlets to the sick and others.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

CHAUNCEY HOBART,  
Chaplain 3d Reg. Min. Vol.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE TO THE REBEL CONGRESS.

[We recently published the *inaugural Address* of J. D. which may not be confounded with the more business-like *Message* which follows.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

When the Second Minnesota passed through Louisville, the loyal ladies of Louisville presented them with a beautiful flag, inscribed—

SECOND MINNESOTA,  
MILL SPRINGS,  
Presented by the Loyal Ladies of Louisville.  
I enclose copy of a letter accompanying my flag, with my answer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
Your most obedient servant,  
H. P. VAN CLEVE,  
Colonel Second Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 17, 1862.  
To C. Van Cleve, 2d Min. Reg.

Sir: I transmit to you a flag to be used in the name of the Loyal Ladies of Louisville Soldier's Association, to your regiment—

designated to commemorate the battle of Mill Springs, 19th January—and as a testimonial of appreciation of the participation of your regiment in the war, and as a mark of distinction.

When the Confederacy was formed it was in obedience to the constitutional provisions requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Confederacy such measures as he should judge necessary and expedient, I have to say, that the present Congress has not done so, but last session of the Congress events have demonstrated that the government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve.

Hence in the effort to protect by our laws the whole territory of the Confederate States, seabord and inland, we have been so successful as to render necessary to encounter serious difficulties.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers that cannot be found elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

A GREAT NAVAL FIGHT.

We record this morning the greatest naval fight of the war.

The steamer Merrimac, upon which the rebels for nearly a year have been exhausting their means & skill in order to have an impregnable ironclad from vessel that should be equal to our entire navy of frail wooden hulls, has now nearly proved herself equal to the expectation of her builders. Our die patches call it a victory. It is, in the sense of driving the attacking fleet back to Norfolk, but this was not done until a fearful work of destruction had been accomplished by the rebel fleet. Two 74-gun war frigates, one gunboat, and hundreds of brave men lost on our side, are the price of the dear bought victory. The results of the action demonstrate that no wooden structure can contend for a moment with a well constructed iron clad steamer. It was most opportune and providential that the Monitor arrived at Fortress Monroe when she did. Without her, the Minnesota, and indeed our whole blockading fleet in Hampton Roads and the mouth of the Chesapeake, would have fallen an easy prey to the rebel iron monster. If the Merrimac had got past Fortress Monroe, Philadelphia, New York and the whole Atlantic seaboard would have been at her mercy. She would have been more than a match for our entire navy.

The success of the Monitor—which our readers will remember is the famous Ericsson battery—indicates the wisdom of her construction, and shows what fearful disasters her timely construction has averted.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

The column under Gen. Curtis that pursued Price and McCulloch into Arkansas, has had a pitched battle with the enemy, winning a decisive victory after three days fighting.

Gen. Curtis had advanced within about fifty miles of the Arkansas river, and was therefore almost in the heart of the enemy's territory. No doubt formidable army was gathered together to oppose him. We find the names of Generals Van Dorn, Price, McIntosh—the latter, we believe, is an educated and influential Chetootah—and McCulloch, as combined leaders of the rebel army. So near Fort Smith and the Indian country, and the navigable waters of the Arkansas river, it is probable the enemy were able to meet General Curtis with superior numbers.

The brief telegram from Gen. Halleck to Maj. Gen. McClellan, states our loss at one thousand, killed and wounded. This is a greater loss than we have suffered before in any field fight, except Bull Run, showing that it was indeed a great fight.

NEW MADRID AND NEW MEXICO.

These Spanish-American names that gave us promise Sunday morning of startling news are this, are silent this morning.

Has the great naval fight and the shout of victory that comes up from Arkansas awed them into silence?

To morrow, we apprehend, we shall treat our readers to news of battle—we trust of victory—from the banks of the Mississippi and the Rio Grande.

GENERAL FREMONT'S DEFENSE.

We devote a large space to the statement of General Fremont, in vindication of his conduct of the Western Department. It furnishes a complete vindication of the heroic and sorely tried man from the charges brought against him. Owing to the thrilling news of this morning, we defer some comments that we intended to make upon General Fremont's vindication.

GEN. BUCKNER ON THE BATTLE OF MASSASSAUGA.—Gen. Buckner, in the course of a conversation with a distinguished gentleman of this city, unhesitatingly made with reference to the Battle of Bull Run as follows: "That battle was a most unfortunate thing for the South and a most fortunate thing for the North." "Nothing," said the great Rebel, "has more vexed me than the apathy of the Southern people. The effect of the battle referred to was to inspire the Southerns with a blind confidence and fill them into a false security. The effect upon the Northerners, on the other hand, was to arouse, madden and exasperate."

EDWARD L. PIERCE, the Government agent for the contrabands at Port Royal, is directed by Secretary Chase to act in concert with associations to be formed in Northern cities, by whom persons will be employed to take charge of the abandoned plantations and who will pay for services rendered, while subsistence, quarters and transportation only will be furnished by the Government, unless Congress shall otherwise provide. The object is, as stated by the Secretary, "to prevent the deterioration of the estates, to secure their best possible cultivation under the circumstances, and the greatest practical benefit to the laborers upon them."

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF COMPANY I.—THIRD REGIMENT.—We learn that Wm. J. Willis, a member of Capt. Andrews' Company, returned to his home in Forest City one week ago last Saturday, having contracted past all hope of recovery—and died the succeeding day.—*St. Cloud Democrat.*

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862.

NUMBER 58.

## AN INTERNAL REVENUE.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL TAX AMONG THE TRADES AND INCOMES OF THE COUNTRY.

Bill reported to Congress, by the committee of Ways and Means, on Monday, the 3d inst. The bill covers two rooms of paper. It contains one hundred and five sections, and is one of the largest of any kind ever before introduced in an American legislature. It has been bestowed. It provides for the appointment by the President of a commissioner of internal revenue, with a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, his office to be in the Treasury department, with a suitable number of clerks. The county treasurer is to be collector of the tax in convenient collection districts, with an Assessor and Collector appointed by the President for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be needed.

*Amount of Tax.*

Spirits, liquors, per gal. . . . . 15

Ale and beer, per bbl. . . . . 3

Steer or leaf tobacco, per lb. . . . . 8

When manufactured, additional per lb. . . . . 2

Segars, per lb., according to value . . . . . 10

Lard, linsed oil, burning fluid, per gal. . . . . 5

Cook oil, per gal. . . . . 5

Refined coal oil, per gal. . . . . 5

Gas, per 1,000 feet. . . . . 25

Coal, not gas, per lb. . . . . 5

Flour, per bbl. . . . . 10

All flour manufacturers, per cent, ad valorem . . . . . 3

Railroad passengers, per mile, ad valorem . . . . . 3

Steamboat passengers, per mile. . . . . 3

Omnibuses, ferry boats and horse-drawn carriages, per mile, gross receipts from passengers . . . . . 3

Advertisements, per cent on annual receipts . . . . . 3

Carriers, per annum . . . . . 1 to 10

Gold watches, . . . . . 50

Upper watches, per annum . . . . . 4

Hogs, per head . . . . . 10

Sheep, per head . . . . . 5

Linen, per yard . . . . . 5

Bunkers . . . . . 100

Auctioneers . . . . . 50

Wholesale dealers . . . . . 20

Retail dealers in goods . . . . . 50

Pawnbrokers . . . . . 50

Brewers . . . . . 100

Hotels, inns and taverns, according to rental . . . . . 5 to 200

Eating houses . . . . . 10

Commercial brokers . . . . . 50

Other brokers . . . . . 50

Businessmen . . . . . 100

Croopers . . . . . 50

Bowling alleys, each . . . . . 5

Billiard tables . . . . . 20

Oil and gas distilleries . . . . . 50

Incomes, per annum . . . . . 100 to 500, excepting income from dividends, which are taxed separately, per centum . . . . . 3

Particulars of individuals of trades and savings-banks, per centum . . . . . 3

All salaries of officers in the civil, military and naval service, and Senators and Members of Congress, per centum . . . . . 3

Interest on shares of personal property of deceased persons, according to degree of relationship, per centum . . . . . 3

And stamp duty on documents of legal and commercial papers, all patent medicines, telegraph instruments and goods by express, per centum . . . . . 3

State of Minnesota.

To amend section eighteen of chapter forty-seven of the Compiled Statutes to provide for the State Auditor to issue duplicate State orders of numbers 7,406, 1320, 1812, 1322 and 1323.

It is enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the State Auditor is hereby authorized to issue to the State Auditor, commissioners of counties, sheriffs, and other officers of the State, duplicate State orders, number seven thousand four hundred and one, up to twenty thousand, and one hundred and twenty dollars (\$20.80), number eight thousand and five hundred and twenty (\$20.80) for the sum of eight (\$8) dollars, and twenty thousand, and two hundred and twenty dollars (\$20.80) for the sum of three (\$3) dollars, number thirty thousand, and two hundred and twenty-three (\$20.80) for the sum of one (\$1) dollar, and number thirty thousand, and two hundred and twenty-three (\$20.80) for the sum of one (\$1) dollar; upon the payment of such amounts, the State Auditor is hereby authorized to issue to the State Auditor, commissioners of counties, sheriffs, and other officers of the State, duplicate State orders, number seven thousand four hundred and one, up to twenty thousand, and one hundred and twenty dollars (\$20.80), number eight thousand and five hundred and twenty dollars (\$20.80) for the sum of eight (\$8) dollars, and twenty thousand, and two hundred and twenty-three (\$20.80) for the sum of one (\$1) dollar; 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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862.

**LOCAL AFFAIRS.**

NO LECTURE.—There will be no lecture to night, before the Mercantile Library Association, as we announced by mistake in our paper last Friday morning.

RAMSEY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this Society, on Saturday, it was resolved to hold a County Fair on the 17th and 18th days of September next. A resolution passed the Legislature before its adjournment granting the use of the Capitol and Capitol grounds for the purpose.

DEATH OF A SOJOURNER.—Henry Mason, Esq., a well known citizen of Cliffside, Ohio, died at the Merchant's Hotel yesterday morning. He had been sojourning here this winter for the benefit of his health, but has been in a very feeble state all the while. His demise was not unexpected.

WORK COMMENCED.—The contractors yesterday commenced hauling and distributing tiles along the line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. Track laying will commence as soon as the snow disappears and the frost is out of the ground. Mr. Drake talks of giving us a ride to St. Anthony by the first of June. He leaves this morning for Ohio, but will be back on the opening of navigation; meantime the work will be pushed forward under the charge of the efficient superintendent of track laying, Gen. Jones, of Greene county, Ohio.

AN OYSTER AND MUSICAL Festival will be given at the Nicolle House, Minneapolis, in aid of the Church Building Fund of the Congregational Society of that town, on Tuesday evening, March 11th. Music by Wells' String Band, and Songs, Quartettes, and Choruses, serious and otherwise, by the Minneapolis Glee Club. Oysters, ice cream and coffee will be served at all hours of the evening. Single tickets of admission 15 cents; lady and gentleman 25 cents. Let the society, soup, and songs fill the house.

RAISING A FLAG STAFF.—The Hook and Ladder boys yesterday raised a splendid flag stand their truck house, corner of Fifth and Wabasha streets. The staff is surmounted with an angle of gilt letters, indicating the four cardinal points of the compass, and it is otherwise ornamented in a tasteful and useful manner. After the work and ceremonies were over, Mr. Dyer, one of the members of the company, took the toys over to the Union Hotel, and at his expense, mine host, Luckenheimer, furnished a most bountiful "set out" for the refreshments.

LAWS PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.—Among the batch of acts which we officially publish this morning, will be found an act relating to the State Prison, allowing the Warden to make arrangements with the County Commissioners of other counties than Washington to take charge of any prisoners over and above the number that the state Prison can safely accommodate; also an act providing for the levy of four mills on the dollar for State purposes for the current year.

The act dividing the State into two Congressional districts is also published this morning.

PROPOSALS FOR HOLDING A STATE FAIR INVITED.—The Executive Committee of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society hereby invite proposals from the different towns in Minnesota, for holding a State Fair in the month of September next. Such proposals should be accompanied by a detailed plan specifying the character and extent of the grounds, inclosures and buildings which may be proposed to furnish for the exhibition and protection of (1) farm, dairy and garden products, flowers, poultry, &c.; (2) apartments for domestic manufacturers, artists and mechanics' halls— including rooms for the display of agricultural implements, &c.; (3) stalls and shelter for horses and cattle; (4) pens for sheep and swine; (5) a ring suitable for the display of horses and for equestrian exercises; (6) business offices for committees and other officers.

If the circumstances of the season should be deemed favorable for holding a Fair, the committee will award it to the locality which shall offer the best inducements, over the signatures of responsible parties. The Executive Committee or the State Society will not, however, be responsible for any expenses which may be incurred in the preparation above specified.

Proposals will be received until the 20th of July, and should be addressed to J. A. WHEATLOCK.

Secretary State Agricultural Society. By order of the Executive Committee.

P. S.—Will newspapers throughout the State be kind enough to give the above specific insertions—free of course—and call attention editorially thereto?

We will pay at our office coupons on U. S. taxes every 7-80 Bonds due 19th.

THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers.

Feb. 14-15.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Reserve Script—all sizes—prices

jy22 THOMPSON BROS.

DIED,

In St. Anthony, March 3d, of typhoid fever, ALBERT WRIGHT, only son of Thomas H. and F. L. Goodall, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Blest the dead—the early dead!

Years for them shall not be shed!

Merry gives a gentle doom—

Leds them to the sheltering tomb!

GEO. A. NOLTE,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
in McGuire's (Phoenix) Block,  
corner of Nicollet & Franklin Streets.

FESTIVAL.

The congregation of the Presbyterian Church of St. Anthony proposes giving a

A FESTIVAL.

For the benefit of their pastor, Rev. J. A. MORSE, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12th, at the Winter House.

All are invited to attend. Admittance 25 cents.

marlow

**Monetary & Commercial.**

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BROS' BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGES, LAND WARRANTS, &c.  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, 1862.

BANKABLE FUNDS.

New York, New England,

Ohio, Michigan,

Indiana,

Wisconsin County Bank,

Pittsburgh,

Waukesha County Bank,

U. S. Demand Notes,

Canadian and English

United States Notes per cent, and years Note.

EXCHANGE RATES.

Bankable Funds..... \$1.60 to \$2.00

Mustard..... 10 to 13

Racine..... 50 to 75

Old City..... 25 to 30

Red Fox..... 1.12½ to 1.87½

Cross..... 4.00 to 6.00

Black Gold..... 3.00 to 4.00

Otter..... 4.00 to 5.00

Fisher..... 5.00 to 7.00

Cub Bear..... 2.00 to 4.00

Martin..... 2.00 to 4.00

Beaver per lb..... 1.00

USE IT!

LEADBEATER'S REKNOWNED

LIQUID STOVE POLISH,

is the best article in use. It needs no mixing, it has no smell. It polishes rust. It is economical. It produces no dirt or polishing. It stands the greatest degree of heat. It preserves from rust.

Sold by WATSON & EASTMAN,

Robert, near Fifth street.

VANTER & ROSE,

St. Anthony and Minneapolis.

A. C. HORNIGAN, Agent.

Agents wanted in every town in the State desiderata.

THE NEW SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS,

For sale and introduction, at your name, at MERRILL'S BOOKSTORE, Third Street, St. Paul.

KLUGGINS & KELLOGG'S DIARIES,

For 1862, at MERRILL'S.

FOWREN T.

DWELLING HOUSE,

Containing six rooms, with a wood shell, well, and good cellar, situated on Wabasha street, but a few steps from Third street. Enquire at this office.

EWEN'S HOTEL.

E. C. BELOTE, Proprietor.

CORNER OF TENTH AND JACKSON STREETS

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

febd-30m

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SAINT PAUL PRESS FOR 1862.

The new volume begins with the New Year's most favorable time for advertising. The success which the Press has achieved during the first year of its publication affords the best evidence of its value as a newspaper, and that it fully meets the wants and views of the people of Minnesota than any other paper published in the State.

The Press will continue to

ADVOCATE THE CAUSE OF JUST AND RIGHTEOUS GOVERNMENT;

The interests of American labor;

THE PERPETUALITY OF THE UNION and the preservation of the Republican institution;

Honesty and economy of Government;

THE VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR

for the suppression of the Slaveholders' Rebellion;

One package sent as directed, will produce a large sum to be used for the same.

Persons living at a distance can be supplied with a package per mail, by sending a dollar and four postage stamps enclosed in an envelope, addressed to E. C. BELOTE, St. Paul, or W. H. LEONARD, Minnopolis.

H. & E. JACKSON, Minnopolis.

feb-7-#2m

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

E. C. BELOTE, Proprietor.

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